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By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

## OMAHA BEACH, France —

On Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of D-Day, President Ronald Reagan will descend by helicopter on a field planted with row after row of white crosses, each marking the grave of a U.S. serviceman.

There is no more powerful symbol of America's links with Europe than the cemetery and the nearby 50-mile (80-kilometer) strip of sandy beach on the coast of Normandy.

It was here that the Western Allies under the supreme command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower aimed a long-awaited blow that foreshadowed the end of Hitler's Reich. It was here that the United States was formally

Memories of Normandy: Preparations, moving in under fire, a WAC's role. Page 6.

invested with the global responsibilities of a world superpower.

But Europe, America and the world have changed since 1944. The young men who waded ashore here are now between 60 and 70 years old.

In Western Europe, there is a perception that the priorities of America's new leaders are shifting away from the Old Continent. In America, there is a feeling that the Europeans should stop complaining about Uncle Sam and do more for their own defense.

America's erstwhile enemy, Germany, has become a friend. The wartime ally, the Soviet Union, is now an adversary.

The significance of D-Day in 1984 lies in the psychological counterweight it provides to political uncertainty that has arisen because of the change in generations and the shift in the global balance of power.

That is the view of Maurice Schumann, who served as a French liaison officer with a Brit-

## D-Day Plus 40: Fighting for Europe Is Again an Issue

ish commando unit on D-Day and later was foreign minister under Charles de Gaulle.

"This year's D-Day ceremonies are bringing the president of the United States back in the beaches along with thousands of Americans," Mr. Schumann said. "This is going to mean an essential and perhaps decisive contribution to the restoration of the balance in American foreign policy between the Pacific and the Atlantic."

"The message of history" contained in D-Day, according to Mr. Schumann, is that it would be "suicide" for the United States to contemplate turning its back on Europe.

Apart from the war memorials along the Normandy coastline, and remnants of Hitler's "impenetrable" Atlantic wall, there are few visible signs of the battles that took place 40 years ago.

Soon after D-Day, German prisoners of war were put to work

clearing the sand dunes of land mines and other anti-invasion weapons. Today it is only the beaches' wartime code names — Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword — that conjure up memories of the carnage that occurred here.

What accounts for the almost compulsive fascination that these places exercise is not the visual reminder of war, but the reminiscences of the U.S., British and Canadian soldiers who participated in D-Day as well as the French they came to liberate.

"D-Day means something to everybody who speaks English," said John Keegan, a British military historian and author. "It's one of those phrases that enjoys a universal currency. People who arrived in Normandy on D-Day as opposed to the day afterward are tremendously proud of it and can be fatalistic about that being recognized. It's the case of a day

having a luminosity of its own." American memories of D-Day include the seasickness suffered by many of the soldiers because of the turbulent weather in the English Channel, hints as to who would make it and who would not, paratroopers searching for each other in the dark or sinking helplessly into swamps under the weight of their own equipment, buddies blown apart by land mines, the incapacitating fear produced by wading onto a beach under enemy fire.

The predicament of many of the Americans who landed at Omaha, scene of the bloodiest German resistance, was summed up by Colonel George A. Taylor, who told his soldiers: "Two kinds of people are staying on this beach — the dead and those that are going to die. Now let's get the hell out of here."

The most abiding recollections of D-Day for local French people are of the sight of an armada of 5,000 ships stretching across the horizon, of night skies lit up by flashes of bombs and artillery shells, of days spent crouching in ditches and hedgerows while Allied planes bombed everything that moved.

For members of the Resistance, there is the memory of the British Broadcasting Corporation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Transported by a navy landing craft, U.S. Army troops approached a Normandy invasion beach early on June 6, 1944.

## For Germans Young and Old, a Trip to Normandy Reveals Old Wounds

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

LA CAMBE, France — They came from West Germany, the old man and the high school class. And they walked here on Monday in the cemetery of the defeated army.

It is a place of mixed emotions, where 11,677 Germans are buried under low, black granite crosses. There is a sad, dark beauty in the

German burial ground at La Cambe, but something short of comfort.

The old man, who fought nearby on the D-Day beaches in June 1944, and the high school kids from Oberkochen in Württemberg agreed that 40 years later things were pretty well smoothed over — yet not quite.

The young people walked in the grass and figured out the ages of the men who died in Normandy,

realizing suddenly that many had been teen-agers. How could everyone stay so angry over the years, one asked.

The students knew that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had not been invited to the ceremonies Wednesday marking the anniversary of the Allied invasion, and they seemed to feel that his absence was a missed opportunity, an injustice to their generation. The old man, Johannes Ernst,

74, paced the rows looking for names he might have known. He was here with his sons and daughters-in-law and two grandchildren, and he said he knew what was meant when one said the new Germans had been wrongly left out of the commemoration. "Yes," he said. "But remember, we were not the ones who won." These last weeks have not been easy for reconciliation. Mr. Kohl's absence was

patched over with nervous denials that he had not sought to participate and with an invitation by President François Mitterrand for him to attend a World War I commemorative ceremony in September, a tacit admission that the emotions of World War II are still too real. The West German students visiting here, about 20 young people, 14 in 16 years old, were in France as part of an exchange program.

When a reporter asked a teacher whether they had studied anything about World War II, the answer was, "No, not yet." The group is staying with French families, and one of the students, Dirk Meinel, 16, said that although his French hosts told him the war was forgotten, he saw other evidence. "I am not sure," he said, "that there are no more feelings against us. The old wounds come up and

we see so much nationalistic stuff around here. We see the Allied flags, and not ours." When he said that West Germans should have been invited to the ceremonies, none of his friends contradicted him. "It is hard for us," he said. "Kohl should have come to seal the reconciliation. We went over to Arramanches and there were all those Allied flags. They should (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Sikhs, Troops at Shrine Continue to Trade Fire; Signs of Assault Grow

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

AMRITSAR, India — India's security forces and besieged Sikh militants in the Sikhs' holiest shrine exchanged heavy gunfire Tuesday amid growing signs of a Golden Temple complex if the Sikh defenders refuse to lay down their arms and surrender.

Small-arms fire was heard at 2 a.m. around the temple compound in central Amritsar and for the first time mortar fire could be heard in the area. The compound has been sealed off by combat troops since the army took control of security in the Punjab on Saturday.

A government spokesman in New Delhi said that at least 200 people had been evacuated from the Golden Temple, where two were killed and four wounded Tuesday in clashes between troops and Sikh extremists, Reuters reported.

The spokesman said that people are still leaving the shrine after extremists inside fired machine guns and mortars.

A 36-hour, shoot-on-sight curfew imposed Sunday, was extended until Wednesday morning, and the entire Punjab and its 16 million inhabitants remained virtually soundproof and cut off from the rest of India. All road, rail and commercial airline traffic was brought to a halt and telephone and telex lines remained disconnected for the third day.

As the firing erupted around the Golden Temple, the few foreign and Indian journalists in Amritsar

were put on an army bus and driven six hours to the state border. They had been confined to their hotels since noon Monday, with police warning that they could be shot if they attempted to enter the Golden Temple area.

The army's strategy against heavily armed Sikh radicals besieged in the temple complex appeared to be twofold:

• Intensify military pressure in order to encourage moderate Sikhs and unarmed pilgrims trapped in the compound to leave before an assault is begun.

• Withhold news of whatever unfolds in Amritsar from the Sikhs throughout rural Punjab and other towns and cities in India.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who leads the radical wing of the Sikh separatist movement, said in his heavily fortified redoubt in the temple compound that his followers would fight to the death if troops tried to enter.

Since militant Sikhs began their campaign two years ago for religious concessions and increased political autonomy in Punjab, India's officials have been reluctant to forcibly enter the Golden Temple and arrest radical leaders. The concern is that such a move would mobilize incite Sikhs throughout the country.

But with more than 400 Sikhs and Hindu killed since the sectarian clashes escalated early this year, government spokesmen in the past several days have been hinting at the possibility of an armed assault on the gunmen who have sought refuge in the temple.

The home affairs secretary, M.M. Wali, said at a press conference in New Delhi on Tuesday



The Sikh extremist Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, seated, and supporters in the besieged Golden Temple compound.

and a civilian laborer were killed in the daylong exchange of fire. Mr. Wali on Tuesday estimated that there were 200 to 300 armed Sikh militants in the temple

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## Saudis Shot Down 2 Iranian Jets In Gulf Dogfight, Reports Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabian Air Force jets shot down two Iranian F-4 Phantom fighters over the Gulf on Tuesday, diplomatic sources said.

One source told United Press International that two U.S.-built Saudi F-15s, which had been refueled in the air to fly air cover for oil tankers, were directed by a U.S. Air Force Airborne Warning and Control Systems plane in two Iranian F-4s near a small Saudi-owned island, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the western shore of the Gulf.

The Saudi Arabian pilots shot down the Iranian planes with air-to-air missiles, the source said.

Earlier, in Riyadh, a Saudi Arabian Defense Ministry statement said only that one, unidentified plane had been shot down.

The Saudi Arabian engagement followed an increase in air attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf. Last month, Iran started attacks on shipping, including targets in Saudi

Arabian waters. In all, 27 ships are reported to have been attacked since late March by both Iran and Iraq, giving an international dimension to the two countries' 44-month-old Gulf war.

"This was a big psychological breakthrough for the Saudis," a Washington source said.

U.S. officials have expressed irritation with what they viewed as Saudi Arabia's reluctance to take a leading role in protecting Gulf shipping against air attacks, preferring instead to call on outside help.

Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to Washington, said: "We think it is a pity we had to be dragged into this conflict." But he added: "We are determined to defend our country. People should not mix up moderation with consent. We do not consent, nor do we find it amusing, to be attacked or for our friends to be attacked."

Iran, meanwhile, accused Iraq of bombing a northern city and killing or wounding more than 400 people. After the alleged Iraqi raid on

the northern Iranian city of Baneh, in the province of Kurdistan, Iran threatened to retaliate by bombing 11 cities in Iraq.

The reports came as Iraq braced for a major ground offensive by Iran, whose leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, warned that Tuesday would be an "epic day" in the 44-month-old Gulf war.

The Iranian news agency said the Iraqi planes struck at mid-morning as thousands attended a rally to mark the 21st anniversary of an uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. It said Iran would attack 11 Iraqi towns and cities "in retaliation for the attack on Baneh by Iraqi planes that left hundreds of people martyred today." The agency said the raid "martyred" or wounded more than 400 people.

About two hours later, the Saudi Air Force engaged in the battle near the Saudi coast.

In Washington, Michael Burch, the Pentagon spokesman, said the four U.S. AWACS aircraft currently in Saudi Arabia were being re-

placed by more sensitive planes, equipped specifically for maritime work. The new planes could spot low-flying aircraft and could actually detect attacks on shipping, he said.

He stressed that the first of the new AWACS, which arrived in Saudi Arabia on Monday, will operate in the same air space that the older planes have patrolled over Saudi Arabia for the last four years. The planes have generally stayed about 50 miles inside Saudi borders from where their long-range radar can extend into the Gulf.

Mr. Burch said the crews of the new AWACS would be able to contact U.S. warships in the Gulf in case of a threatened attack on American shipping.

In Washington, the Reagan administration told the Kuwaiti government that its request for Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to protect its shipping from air strikes would not be granted under present circumstances. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Reagans Talk Denmark, Costa Rica Seek to Arrest With Queen 'Journalist' After Blast in Nicaragua Over Lunch

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan went to lunch at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday with Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, a cozy occasion devoid of the pomp and circumstance that will surround them when they return for a state banquet on Saturday night at the end of this week's seven-nation summit conference.

Mrs. Reagan was quoted by her press secretary, Sheila Tate, as having commented afterward, "It was a very nice, relaxed lunch, just the four of us in a family dining room." Unless the queen departed from her usual practice at such intimate meals, the fare was simple and English, something like plainly cooked salmon or spring lamb.

The palace, which treats private occasions as private occasions, disclosed nothing. A spokesman said he could not specify how many people were there, where they were, what they ate or where they ate it. But White House sources were more prepared to talk, and they said that the president and the queen had discussed with some relish their trip to Normandy Wednesday for the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings, and about horses, among other things. A leading horse breeder, she is scheduled to visit Kentucky stud farms in October.

Tuesday was Mr. Reagan's first visit to the royal residence, which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Denmark and Costa Rica have issued international arrest warrants for a man who claimed he was a Danish journalist and attended a news conference where the Nicaraguan rebel leader, Edén Pastora Gómez, was wounded by a bomb.

A spokesman for Costa Rica's Judiciary Investigations Office said Monday that an international warrant had been issued for a man who had used a stolen passport in the name of Per Anker Hansen. Mr. Hansen is a Danish architect who reported his passport stolen four years ago.

A Danish Foreign Ministry official said in Copenhagen: "We are presuming that the man who now has the passport and who possibly carried out the attempted assassination is not a Danish citizen."

The bomb exploded during a news conference last Wednesday night held by Mr. Pastora, known as Commander Zero, at La Penca, Nicaragua, just across the San Juan River from Costa Rica. A journalist, television cameraman and three rebel soldiers were killed by the explosion, and Mr. Pastora was wounded along with 27 others and is being treated in Venezuela. Security was tightened around his hospital room Monday because of fears of a new attempt on his life, authorities said.

A Swedish television correspondent in Costa Rica, Peter Torbjörnsson, said the suspected attacker, whom he met in a hotel, claimed to be a Danish photographer for an agency called Europe

Seven in Paris. But in Paris, the agency was not known. Mr. Torbjörnsson said the man expressed an interest in the rebels and in meeting Mr. Pastora. "He was supposedly Danish, but he spoke very bad Danish," Mr. Torbjörnsson said. He added that the man spoke good Spanish.

He said he last saw the man Thursday at the hotel, where Mr. Torbjörnsson, who was one of those injured in the blast, had returned before going to a hospital.

Costa Rican officials said the man claiming to be Mr. Hansen left Costa Rica on Saturday, reportedly for Miami, hours before authorities banned the departure from the country of any journalist who had been at the news conference.

A cousin of Mr. Pastora and a spokesman for his Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Orion Pastora, described the suspected attacker as tall and bearded with sharp features. He said he did not see him inside the building where the news conference was held, but saw him outside moments after the explosion. The man was one of the first to be evacuated, claiming to have a minor leg injury, Mr. Pastora said.

Spokesmen for the rebel group have said those most likely to have been responsible for the attack were the Nicaragua's Sandinista government, extreme rightist elements of the Honduras-based rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, whose efforts to unify the two rebel groups are being resisted by Mr. Pastora's group.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## School for the Mounties Falls on Hard Times

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The school here where Canada trains its legendary Mounties is a shadow of its former self. The dormitories are nearly deserted; the number of instructors has been cut from 90 to 24; and a horse has not resided on the premises for a generation.

"We have no recruits to train," said Superintendent David Pearce, director of training, with only slight exaggeration.

Just 48 men and women are taking the six-month training course to become a full member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, compared with 700 several years ago. The principal reason for the drop is that the 13,077 current Mounties like their jobs too much.

In addition to being a sort of Canadian national icon, the Mounties act as the local and provincial police in most provinces, as well as serving the same role that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does in the United States. The famous scarlet jacket is worn only for ceremonial occasions, and horseback riding is limited to volunteers staffing the force's famous "Musical Ride."

Traditionally, about 4 percent of Mounties have left the highly modernized force each year. Now one-tenth that many move on, largely because a good job is hard to find during the recession. The starting salary of a Mountie is \$25,740 Canadian dollars (about \$19,800), and Canada's unemployment rate exceeds 12 percent.

Several provinces have reduced the number of Mounties they use and increased the number of local policemen, who are less expensive. Budget cutbacks by the federal government have also hurt.

One thousand applicants who have already undergone medical and other tests and been judged fit for service are waiting to be called. Nine thousand other applicants are in line behind them.

Residents of Regina, which became the Mountie headquarters in 1883, appear befuddled. "It seems like a ghost town out there," a wheat farmer said of the Mountie school just west of town. "It's never been like this."

People here are grateful for one thing: Speed traps, which were once common because of students practicing, have become relatively rare.

A Canadian government plan to increase

the proportion of native French speakers in the force, a plan that is a priority in all government agencies, has been endangered by the decision of almost all the present Mounties not to move on. Most Mounties are native English speakers.

Legislation says that by 1993, 20.8 percent of the force must have French as their first language. But officials in Ottawa say the low attrition rate means the force is unlikely to be able to increase its 14.83 percent of French speakers soon.

A 10-year drive to increase the proportion of women in the force has also been stalled, although half the students at the Mountie school are women. Slightly over 3 percent of Mounties are women. Only two have reached the rank of corporal.

Qualifications to become a Mountie have changed considerably since the turn of the century, when recruits simply had to be under 40, single and able to read and write.

Mounties today must be Canadian citizens, at least 19, high school graduates, hold a valid driver's license and be proficient in either English or French.

The heightened competition has made the qualifications far higher. Many are college graduates, and many have advanced degrees.



# In the Gulf, Kuwait Is the Most Vulnerable to Iran's Escalation

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT—The virtually defenseless city-state of Kuwait appears to be the most likely victim if Iran decides to expand its retaliation for Iraq's largely successful campaign to reduce Tehran's oil exports.

In the view of analysts here, Iran considers it unlikely that any of the major powers would come to Kuwait's defense.

Even if Iran launches its long-rumored ground offensive in the hope of ending the war against Iraq, Kuwaitis and diplomats are convinced that Kuwait remains an obvious target for Tehran's retribution in the Gulf's tanker war.

With Iranian oil exports down as much as two-thirds from the normal daily level of 1.8 million barrels, Tehran could be expected to strike somewhere. Iran has warned Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other Arab members of the Gulf Cooperation Council to stop subsidizing Iraq, which reportedly has been getting \$1 billion a month.

Analysts reason that Iran cannot for long be satisfied with its irregular retaliatory attacks on shipping on the Arab side of the Gulf every time Iraq hits vessels in Iranian waters.

Kuwait has a population of only 1.6 million. From an Iranian military standpoint, its vulnerable oil installations are near. From the political standpoint,

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neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is likely to come to Kuwait's defense.

A European diplomat articulated what many Kuwaitis whisper privately: "The Reagan administration is prepared to do a lot to avoid getting involved here in an election year."

Washington's position was underlined last week by an unenthusiastic response when Kuwait sought to follow Saudi Arabia in the purchase of U.S. shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. In what some analysts consider an optimistic assumption, the United

States said it expects that Saudi Arabia would defend Kuwait from attack.

Despite the anti-American rhetoric of Iranian leaders, Tehran's military responses have been careful and apparently designed to avoid embroiling the superpowers in the 44-month-old war.

Iran has not struck U.S. or Soviet vessels that regularly unload material in Kuwaiti ports for overland delivery to Iraq, nor is Tehran likely to risk U.S. intervention by attacking Saudi targets, diplomats argue.

Kuwait is the only Gulf Cooperation Council state to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and these ties have done little to endear it to the United States.

Kuwait has a defense treaty with Britain, which, within weeks of Kuwait's independence in 1961, brought an aircraft carrier to dampen Iraqi claims on two islands.

Kuwait's uncharacteristically decisive denunciation of Iran at last week's UN Security Council debates on the shipping war reflected fear that if Iraq loses, the Sunni Moslem rulers of Kuwait could collapse

through Iranian influence on the large numbers of Shiite Moslems in the country.

To some analysts, Kuwait is irrelevant to the economic future of the West. One European diplomat argued that the United States, by reducing its dependence on Gulf oil to three percent of imports, now only sees its role similar to that of the 1950s and 1960s when the main concern would be to safeguard Gulf supplies for Japan and Western Europe.

The 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Western industrialized world grouping, have an average 98-day supply of oil stockpiled. Even if deprived of half the daily Gulf production of 8 million barrels, the shortage over four months would amount to only 10 days of those reserves, according to diplomats.

The Kuwaitis now regret that their main power and desalination plants, refinery, petrochemical complex and other key installations are all clustered at one vulnerable site.

In 1981 Iranian aircraft bombed a pumping station in the Kuwaiti desert to display Tehran's displeasure with aid to Iraq.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Assails Reagan's Dublin Speech

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet Union on Tuesday described President Ronald Reagan's speech before the Irish parliament as an electoral ploy designed to replace some of his hawk's feathers with somewhat more dovish plumage.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's speech Monday included "glib" phrases about the need for East-West dialogue without offering anything substantial that could help bring this about.

But the Russians did not dismiss Mr. Reagan's offer to enter talks on the need for East-West dialogue without offering anything substantial that could help bring this about. But the Russians did not dismiss Mr. Reagan's offer to enter talks on the need for East-West dialogue without offering anything substantial that could help bring this about.

### Lockouts Upheld by German Court

BONN (Combined Dispatches)—A West German court overturned lower court decision Tuesday and ruled that employers had the right to lock out auto workers in the state of Hesse in retaliation for strikes that have crippled the automobile industry.

The ruling by an appeals court came just hours before talks were scheduled to reopen over a union demand for a 35-hour week which he killed nearly 400,000 workers in strikes or lockouts during the past three weeks.

Of the major automobile manufacturers, only the West German subsidiary of Ford was reported to be still working normally. For announced Tuesday that it will begin shutting down production on Thursday. (Reuters, AP)

### Infiltrators Caught on Golan Heights

JERUSALEM (NYT)—The Israeli Army announced Tuesday that four Arab guerrillas were captured in the southern part of the Golan Heights after having broken through the fence along the Syrian-Israeli border.

It was the first reported infiltration from Syria in many years, and it was considered significant in view of past Syrian restrictions on the use of its territory by guerrilla groups for terrorist attacks against Israel. The Israelis have a policy of retaliating against countries that allow such assaults.

The army said the four armed infiltrators, aged 16 to 21, cut through the fence and were spotted about two miles inside the Israeli border. One was wounded, and the others surrendered. Their intention was to take civilians hostages, according to an army spokesman.

### Israeli Wounded in Cairo Shooting

JERUSALEM (UPI)—An administrative attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Egypt was shot and wounded in the arm Monday night outside his home in the Cairo residential suburb of Maadi, the Israel Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said the Israeli, Zvi Kedari, was fired on from a passing car. He was taken to a hospital and later released.

A ministry spokesman said Israel notified Egyptian authorities, who began an investigation.

### Botha Gets Cool Reception in Bonn

BONN (AP)—Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa received a chilly reception Tuesday from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who asked that apartheid be dismantled and violations of human rights stopped in the white-ruled republic.

Mr. Kohl, who did not shake Mr. Botha's hand as the two leaders met, used the meeting to criticize South Africa's policy of separation of the races, a West German government statement said. But the chancellor described as encouraging South Africa's attempts to reach agreements with its black neighbor states, especially recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. Botha's visit to West Germany and West Berlin, the fourth stop on an eight-nation European tour, is the first by a South African prime minister in eight years.

### Ex-Rumasa Chief Loses Court Round

FRANKFURT (Reuters)—Jose Maria Ruiz Mateos, a fugitive financier and former head of Rumasa, Spain's largest business empire, was a step closer to extradition from West Germany following a court decision here Tuesday.

Mr. Ruiz Mateos, facing charges of fraud and embezzlement in Spain, was arrested at the request of Interpol in Frankfurt in April. He has been in custody since then, awaiting a decision on extradition requested by Spanish authorities.

A court spokesman said it ruled there were no objections in principle to extradition proceedings and that they would go ahead unless Mr. Ruiz Mateos appealed. The 53-year-old financier left Spain after Rumasa, which has interests in shipping, hotels, chemicals, banks and chain stores, was taken over by the government in 1983 to prevent its collapse.

### For the Record

A Czechoslovak dissident and editor, Jiri Gruntorad, 31, who is serving a four-year term for publishing underground literature, got an additional 14-month sentence from a Czechoslovak court for giving "false testimony" that he was beaten by a prison guard, enligt sources in Vienna said Tuesday. (UPI)

Two Polish policemen pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges of involvement in the May 1983 death of Grzegorz Przemyski, a student seen by many Poles as a victim of police brutality. An ambulance man, who confessed in January that he had inflicted possibly fatal blows on Mr. Przemyski, also told Warsaw's provincial court that his confession was false and made under pressure. (Reuters)

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, arrived in Cairo Tuesday at the start of a 10-day, five-nation Middle East tour that will include talks on Arab-Israeli peacekeeping and the Iran-Iraq war. He called Egypt the "key country for the solution of the Middle East problem." (UPI, AP)

Zhang Aiping, China's defense minister, leaving Beijing Tuesday on a monthlong trip to France, the United States, Canada and Japan, said that China wants to buy advanced weapons and military technology from them as part of a drive to modernize its armed forces. (Reuters)

The American space shuttle Discovery successfully tested its main engines Tuesday, clearing the way for its scheduled June 22 first flight. The craft, the third in the shuttle program, is expected to be in orbit with its crew of six for seven days. (AP)

## Reagan to Offer Allies A Joint Oil Crisis Plan

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan is taking to the economic summit meeting in London a U.S. plan calling for a joint allied strategy in case of a major oil disruption in the Gulf, according to a State Department official.

The plan calls on Europe and Japan to draw on their own stocks of crude oil quickly to avoid a sudden shortage in wholesale and retail markets. Such a response might be made without waiting for world oil supplies to fall by 7 percent, the point where an existing oil emergency agreement would be activated.

That agreement, administered by the Paris-based International Energy Agency, was drafted after the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo. Mr. Reagan's proposal also calls for allied governments to request that oil companies sharply limit purchases in the spot market to avoid driving up prices and to take other steps to discourage industrial hoarding of fuel and panicky buying of gasoline.

Although Mr. Reagan is not expected to press in London for formal agreement to his proposal, he was said to be prepared to discuss

its merits and ask that it be considered by the other six governments. The countries taking part in the summit are the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Italy, West Germany and Canada.

Meanwhile, Defense Department officials said the Reagan administration has dispatched to Saudi Arabia a U.S.-manned AWACS warning and control aircraft equipped with radar that can detect ships as well as aircraft.

The deployment, which took place over the weekend, will vastly improve the ability of the U.S. Air Force to furnish Saudi Arabia with air and naval intelligence in the Gulf, the officials said.

The new AWACS has the ability to quickly transmit to a Saudi military operations center information on movements of both aircraft and ships as they are moving over or on the surface of the Gulf.

The summit meeting beginning Thursday takes place as persistent attacks on shipping in the Gulf threaten much of the supplies of Europe and Japan. The United States receives about 3 percent of its oil from the Gulf but recognizes that the consequences of a cutoff could quickly be felt there as well.



Iranian firefighting vessels fought a blaze on a Turkish tanker that was damaged during an Iraqi attack near Iran's major oil export terminal on Kharg Island in the Gulf on Sunday.

"We can't isolate our market from the world market," the State Department official said.

The key to the strategy is to move quickly to head off the panic buying and hoarding that helped double prices in 1979 after the revolution in Iran.

The government also believes that early agreement, at least in principle, for "joint, mutually supportive action" might help prevent

the fighting from increasing to the point where U.S. military action would become necessary. Mr. Reagan has on several occasions said the United States would use force to keep the Gulf open to international shipping.

### Allies Know of Plan

A White House spokesman confirmed Tuesday that a United States proposal for an emergency

allied oil strategy may be discussed informally at the economic summit. The Associated Press reported Tuesday from London.

Anson Franklin, the assistant White House press secretary, said, "We have been working with our allies for months on cooperative actions in case of a temporary disruption of oil supplies. But we do not bring to London any specific plans for consideration."

## Israel's Liaison Office Near Beirut Fuels Discord in Lebanese Cabinet

By Nora Boustany  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT—The presence of an Israeli government liaison office near Beirut has become a major point of disagreement between Moslem and Christian factional leaders in Lebanon's new cabinet.

Moslem cabinet members pressed for the office to be shut. But Christians, who control the territory where it is located, insisted that it be allowed to stay open.

Defense Minister Adnan al-Sayid, a Shiite Moslem, claimed Monday that the office had been closed. But it remained in operation and Israeli officials there and in Jerusalem said there had been no official request from the Lebanese government to close it.

Officials here, however, claim that on May 26, Prime Minister Rashid Karamei asked Colonel Fawzi Farhat, a Lebanese representative on the Joint Lebanon-Israel Liaison Committee, to relay his order to close the bureau, which Mr. Karamei considers an affront to Lebanese sovereignty and, according to Lebanese radio, "no longer legitimate."

The office in Dohayeh, six miles (10 kilometers) north of Beirut, was set up under the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese truce agreement, which has been abrogated by Lebanon. It offers information on Israeli products and grants travel permits for Lebanese civilians intending to travel to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Both Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Uri Lubrani, the

coordinator of Israeli activity in Lebanon, have said that the office is "more important to Lebanon than to Israel" because it is a link through which the two countries can discuss Israeli evacuation and logistical questions concerning the south.

The director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said in a radio interview Tuesday: "We will close that office if we find it is worthwhile to close it. Today, we don't think it is worthwhile to close it as a unilateral act."

Israeli officials, however, concede that they have had "unofficial feelers" from the Lebanese government about closing the office, according to Washington Post reports from Jerusalem. These officials also say that they would have little choice but to comply with a formal Lebanese demand to close the office, the last Israeli foothold near Beirut.

Parliamentary Assembly Karamei Lebanon's government was attacked from the left and right Tuesday as Parliament began its confidence debate on policies announced last week by Prime Minister Rashid Karamei, Reuters reported from Beirut.

The debate centered on Mr. Karamei's promises to restore order, liberate southern Lebanon and introduce political changes.

Rightists criticized Mr. Karamei's failure to enforce a stable cease-fire and his decision to uphold Lebanon's abrogation of a troop withdrawal accord with Israel, while

Moslems and leftists tended to support the government.

The session was the first of a series Mr. Karamei hopes will end this week in a vote of confidence for his Moslem-Christian government.

The violence continued Tuesday as shelling by rival militiamen killed at least one person, United Press International reported.

## Reagans Talk With Queen

(Continued from Page 1)

was built in the 18th century. But Mrs. Reagan was there twice when she came here for the wedding in 1981 of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer. In 1982, the Reagans stayed with the queen and her consort at Windsor Castle, west of London.

British officials are wary about Mr. Reagan's trip here in an American election year, especially after what they saw as his blatant exercise in electioneering in Ireland during the weekend. One senior conference planner commented, "We don't want the whole thing turned into a Reagan roadshow for the benefit of American television."

But the greatest stir caused so far by the president, who is spending a largely secluded 36 hours in London between his Irish visit and his journey to the Normandy beaches, has been caused by weapons.

The British are deeply suspicious of guns in the hands of anyone except sportsmen and the military, and even after the surge of terrorism in recent years, the vast majority of British police are unarmed. When it was disclosed that some specially trained marksmen would be armed with automatic weapons during the summit conference, there was a public outcry.

In the past, the British authorities have insisted that the Secret Service leave their weapons behind when they came to Britain. But after weeks of negotiations, and what Scotland Yard officials described as "unrelenting pressure" from the United States, Home Secretary Leon Brittan relented and agreed that two of the president's bodyguards, but only two, would be permitted to carry guns. He specified that they could carry only handguns and not heavier arms.

### Approach on Recovery

President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher agreed Tuesday that the main objective of this week's economic summit should be how to achieve sustained recovery without fueling inflation, Reuters reported from London.

He went on: "When I volunteered for the army in '39 before the war even started, they asked me why. I told them I wanted to fight the war on foreign soil, not on our soil. My mother can't fight it, my dad can't fight it, and later on it was my girlfriend that I was engaged to. That's why I fought it, for freedom and to end the damn thing."

## D-Day + 40 Years: Fighting for Europe Is Again an Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

broadcast of the second line of Paul Verlaine's poem ("Pierce my heart with a monotonous language"), signaling that the invasion was imminent.

There is a black-and-white simplicity about D-Day that is absent from today's more complicated world. After four years of Nazi domination of Europe, the issues at stake were clear. People knew why they were fighting and why the invasion was necessary.

"We were fighting for freedom, the freedom of the world," said Harvey Koenig, a former U.S. Ranger returning for the first time to the scene of his company's assault on German gun positions on the 100-foot (30-meter) cliff at Pointe du Hoc.

He went on: "When I volunteered for the army in '39 before the war even started, they asked me why. I told them I wanted to fight the war on foreign soil, not on our soil. My mother can't fight it, my dad can't fight it, and later on it was my girlfriend that I was engaged to. That's why I fought it, for freedom and to end the damn thing."

For Leon Villiers, a French farmer, who recalls meeting U.S. paratroopers on the day of the invasion, D-Day meant "quite simply liberty."

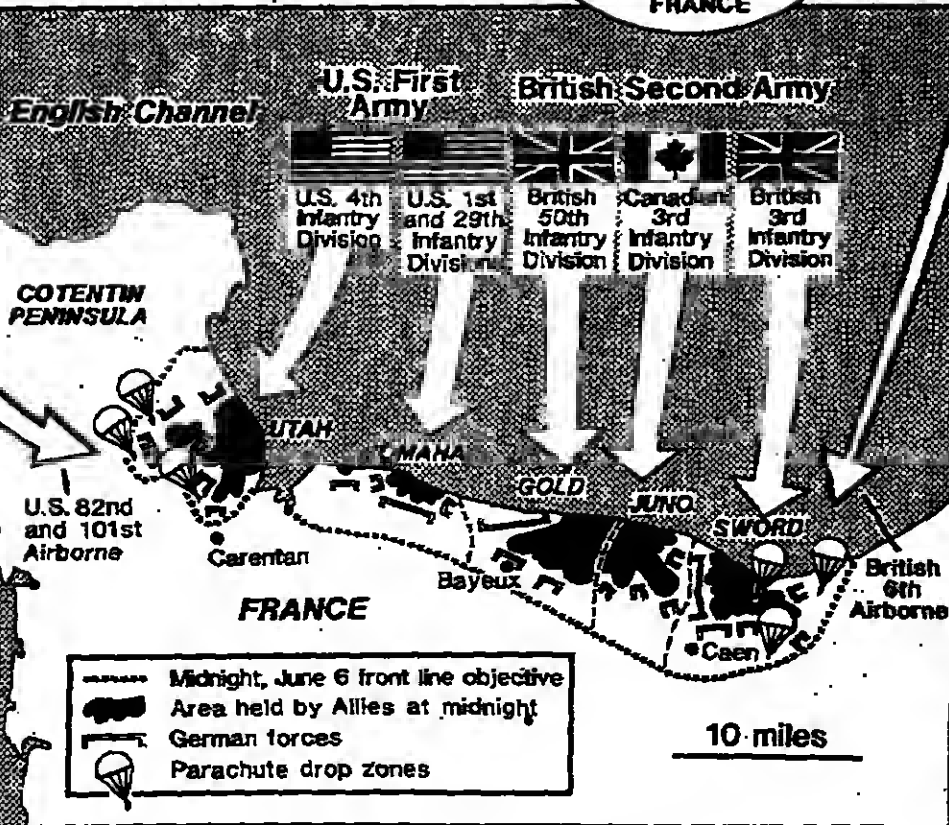
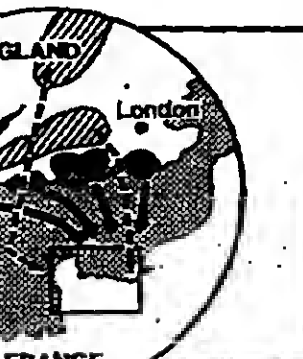
"Once again we became a free people who could express ourselves freely," he said.

The deep impression produced by those first encounters is caught in the 13th century church at Saint-Mère-Eglise, which was the first town in France to be liberated from German occupation, at 4:30 A.M. on June 6, 1944. A stained glass window in the church, installed after the war, shows the Virgin and Child surrounded by U.S. paratroopers descending from the sky.

There is a sense in which the present balance of world power can be traced back to D-Day. If the invasion of Normandy confirmed the United States as a superpower, in contrast to its relative isolation in 1939 when the war broke out, it also marked a step in the historic decline of Britain and France's obsession with its own independence.

After investing so much national effort in standing alone against Hitler at the beginning of the war, Britain had reached the point of exhaustion by 1944. British commanders initially resisted the U.S. determination to land in force in France.

For de Gaulle, the leader of the Free French movement in exile, the invasion of Normandy was a bitter-sweet movement. The secondary role played by his troops, and what he regarded as the deliberate sub-



## U.S. Veteran Again Scales Cliff of Fire in Normandy

Washington Post Service

POINTE-DU-HOC, France—The first time Herman Stein climbed this 100-foot (about 30-meter) cliff face, there were Germans at the top throwing down hand grenades and raking the narrow beach beneath with machine-gun fire. Artillery shells roared overhead and the sky seemed to rain great chunks of earth.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stein, 40 years older, clambered up the almost vertical cliff again—to the whirring of television cameras and the cheers of fellow veterans from two U.S. Ranger battalions gathered on the summit.

Of the original 225 Rangers assigned to capture a German gun emplacement on Pointe-du-Hoc on D-Day, less than half made it to the top. And of those only 90 were able to bear arms by the end of the day.

Rangers who reached the top discovered that the guns they had been ordered to silence had never been mounted.

On Wednesday, President Ronald Reagan will dedicate a new monument to the Rangers who died at Pointe-du-Hoc and greet the survivors.



## Hart Seeks Backing of 'Super Delegates'

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service

CHERRY HILL, New Jersey — Senator Gary Hart is planning a campaign to win the support of Democratic members of Congress who are delegates to the party's national convention, according to campaign and congressional sources.

The sources said Monday that Mr. Hart first hoped to win the endorsement of two influential representatives, Gillis W. Long of Louisiana and Morris K. Udall of Arizona. Mr. Hart's advisers said an endorsement by either could start a chain reaction that would bring as many as 20 House Democrats into his camp within weeks.

The advisers said they hoped that party leaders, uneasy about Walter F. Mondale's chances of defeating President Ronald Reagan, would then reconsider Mr. Hart as the party's presidential nominee.

This strategy, discussed in week-end meetings of top Hart advisers, is based on the shaky proposition that Mr. Hart would win the California and New Jersey primaries Tuesday. The two states were choosing 413 delegates, while another 73 were at stake in primaries in West Virginia, South Dakota and New Mexico.

Sources said that Representative Long, who has a strong following among younger House members as

chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, will take the lead for Mr. Hart if the Colorado senator wins the two major primaries.

A Udall endorsement apparently is less likely, but Mr. Hart has been advised to meet with the Arizona senator and ask him to put Mr. Hart's name in nomination at the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

Mr. Mondale claims to have the support of 110 "super delegates" from Congress compared to nine for Mr. Hart. Spokesmen for Mr. Long and Mr. Udall said Monday that they knew of no pending alliance with Mr. Hart.

Other congressional sources, however, indicated that Mr. Hart and Mr. Long have talked by telephone in recent days, and one called an endorsement "a clear possibility."

"The fact that Gillis hasn't endorsed so far means he hasn't been happy with how the race is going," one Long associate said. "If Hart wipes out Mondale in California and New Jersey, you're going to have an awful lot of nervous people up here."

**Polls Favor Mondale**  
Howell Raines of The New York Times reported from New York:

The Democratic presidential aspirants closed out their primary election campaigns Monday with final appeals to the voters who can determine whether the nomination

struggle is effectively to end Tuesday or continue to the convention. Public and private campaign polls indicated that Mr. Mondale was leading in California and New Jersey. The polls, however, were taken before the nationally televised debate Sunday night, and sharp shifts in voter sentiment have occurred over the weekend before important primaries this year.

Mondale strategists, independent Democratic analysts and some advisers to Mr. Hart have agreed that Mr. Mondale could seal the nomination by winning the two states. Most analysts also say that the former vice president can hang on to claim the nomination simply by winning one of them.

The United Press International delegate count shows Mr. Mondale with 1,733 delegates, Mr. Hart with 973 and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson with 327. Another 58 delegates are pledged to others, and 242 remain uncommitted. A total of 1,967 is needed for nomination.

Mondale sides said their final tracking polls in New Jersey this weekend showed a lead of seven to eight percentage points for the former vice president. Mervin Field, the California poll taker, released a state survey that showed Mr. Mondale leading Mr. Hart 41 percent to 34 percent, with 15 percent for Mr. Jackson and 10 percent undecided. The New Jersey tracking polls and

the California poll were conducted last Tuesday to Saturday.

"If we manage to win New Jersey and California, we'll go over the top in everybody's count," said one Mondale official. He added that a victory in New Jersey and West Virginia, plus 40 percent of the California delegates, would also bring Mr. Mondale near the total needed for nomination.

"If Mondale takes either New Jersey or California, it's all over," said a neutral observer, Sergio Bendixen, who managed the presidential campaign of Senator Alan Cranston of California. "He only needs one. If Mondale wins New Jersey, it will have the same effect that Carter's win in Ohio had in 1976." That view is widely held among Democratic political professionals.

Mr. Bendixen was speaking of the fact that Jimmy Carter finished the final primaries in 1976 without a nominating majority. He secured the nomination a few days later by attracting delegates who shifted to him in acknowledgment of his commanding lead.

A double victory for Mr. Hart would produce "an unpredictable-type situation," Mr. Bendixen added, in which Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart would have to fight for uncommitted delegates or those to be selected in a series of state party meetings later this month.



Walter F. Mondale pauses to tie his shoelace during a campaign visit to a construction site in New Jersey.

## 4 U.S. Airports Selected For Sales of Time Slots

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four heavily used airports in Washington, New York and Chicago were selected by the Department of Transportation Monday for a proposal to let airlines buy and sell takeoff and landing positions where a shortage of time slots has created problems.

Under the proposal, a buyer and seller could make a deal on an exchange without government interference. The initial plan would apply to Washington National, Chicago O'Hare and New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy airports.

However, if adopted, it could be used nationwide, particularly in Atlanta, Denver, Los Angeles and St. Louis.

The proposal would apply only to major airline slots, not those reserved for commuter airlines or for military, business and pleasure flights. In the future, however, commuter airlines may be allowed to purchase slots from major airlines, but not vice versa.

The government also wants to know whether cities, banks or other entities not connected to aviation should be allowed to buy and sell slots. The airline industry has historically opposed purchase and sale of

slots, although some airlines disagree. "Our hope is that the greed of the airlines may overcome their antipathy to free markets," a U.S. government official said.

The Federal Aviation Administration plans hearings on the proposal in June in Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. There is no timetable for its adoption, but the agency said it hopes to complete action within three months, hopefully before there are further scheduling deadlocks.

Some airline executives have estimated the value of just one slot — for example, an 8 A.M. takeoff from LaGuardia — in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Critics have argued that slot sales would let strong airlines feast on the weak by using cash to buy prime takeoff and landing times. Further, there is concern that new airlines would never be able to buy takeoff and landing rights needed for serious competition. Existing airlines would retain current slots at no cost.

The Federal Aviation Administration and the airline industry have not found a satisfactory method of allocating slots since airline deregulation in 1978. Until then, a committee of airlines amicably decided slot issues. Since then, the committee has deadlocked on several occasions and is deadlocked now on a slot question at LaGuardia. The government wants to avoid imposing an arbitrary solution.

### Accord in Philadelphia Suit

The Associated Press  
PHILADELPHIA — The fire department has agreed to fill 12 percent of its next 1,250 positions with black firemen, ending a 10-year-old civil rights suit, officials announced Monday.

## Troops of Warsaw Pact Unreliable, Study Says

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warsaw Pact troops would not be as great a threat in combat as NATO officials tend to say they would, according to a study done for the Canadian Department of National Defense.

Years of indoctrination and direction by Soviet-trained officers have failed to turn East European armies into a loyal, cohesive fighting force, the study found. The study, now circulating among top officials in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, says that Warsaw Pact forces might not remain reliable if a Soviet attack on Western Europe failed or stalled and it further speculated that "the entry of NATO troops into Eastern Europe would trigger a collapse of the Communist regimes there."

At a recent Washington conference to discuss the report, sponsored in part by the U.S. Department of State and Defense, one expert went unchallenged when he said that the threat from the Warsaw Pact "has to some extent been exaggerated," while another said that strong anti-Soviet feelings "cripple bloc armies as an instrument against someone else."

Recent Reagan administration statements suggesting there is an increased threat from the Warsaw Pact relate primarily to modernized Soviet equipment in the hands of the troops, not to fighting ability or attitudes, explained Pentagon officials aware of the Canadian study. The study outlines the unusual steps taken by the Soviet Union to maintain control. For example, the Soviet Union has fragmented national armies, with elite units from bloc nations attached to larger units directed by Soviet officers and made up of significant numbers of Soviet troops.

Other components of Warsaw Pact armies have special ties to Soviet units, either stationed in the host countries or inside the Soviet Union, or both. Such so-called brother regiments participate in joint training, joint exercises and joint political activities, according to the study.

Warsaw Pact countries are only allowed to produce limited types of arms or ammunition to prevent them from equipping their own military forces. The East Germans are singled out for special controls, the study says, because they are considered

## Simons to Head Nieman Studies

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Howard A. Simons, managing editor of The Washington Post since 1971, has been selected as the new curator of the Nieman Foundation, the sabbatical program for journalists at Harvard University, school officials said.

The Nieman program brings about 12 American and 6 foreign journalists to Harvard for a year of study and reflection.

Mr. Simons, 55, a Nieman fellow in 1959, will replace James C. Thomson Jr., who has headed the program 12 years.

the best trained but least trusted. Mistrust of conscripts is so great that the structure is roughly one Soviet-trained commissioned or noncommissioned officer to every two enlisted men, according to the study.

The controls were developed in the late 1960s, according to the study, after independence shown by Romania, Albania and Yugoslavia demonstrated that national military forces under the control of a bloc country constituted forces unavailable to the Soviet Union for offensive use.

## Salvador Army Is Said to Have Edge Over Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — The outgoing commander of U.S. military advisers here has said El Salvador's army has taken the initiative against the nation's leftist rebels, but is still not winning the war.

Colonel Joseph Stringham, 44, said: "The government forces can go anywhere they want and do anything they want in this country."

At a news conference Monday marking the end of his one-year tour in El Salvador, where he commanded 55 U.S. military advisers, the colonel said: "I'm not going to go on the record saying the war is being won yet." But he added that "the initiative now clearly rests with the government forces."

He warned that the guerrillas could regroup for a major offensive, probably before the U.S. presidential election in November, unless the army maintains its pressure on them.

The colonel made these other observations: • There is "no question" that civilians have been killed by the Salvadoran Air Force's bombardment as charged by human rights groups here. But he said that some civilian casualties were inevitable and that the guerrillas have killed civilians, too.

• There are more than 803 documented cases since March 1 in

which guerrillas kidnapped youths to force them to join up with them. But the colonel acknowledged that the army's method of recruitment, which frequently consists of rounding up young men on the streets, "may stink a little bit."

• The fate of the "national plan," a U.S.-designed pacification program that so far has had disappointing results, will ultimately determine the outcome of the war.

Colonel Stringham said that during his tour he came under fire "three or four times" while in helicopters or other vehicles with Salvadoran officers.

He said that these incidents occurred in spite of what he called "the golden rule" of avoiding situations "where you might be the subject of, or in proximity to, hostile fire or activity."

U.S. law requires that Congress be notified of all incidents in El Salvador in which U.S. military officials come under attack. In these cases, however, Congress was not notified because the target was the Salvadoran aircraft or other vehicle in which Colonel Stringham was traveling, U.S. officials said.

The colonel said that the Salvadoran armed forces have initiated most fighting since the start of the year, while the guerrillas have been relatively inactive and appear to be on the defensive. That situation is

in contrast to last autumn, when the insurgents initiated the overwhelming majority of actions and expanded the zone in which they normally are dominant.

Colonel Stringham estimated the strength of the rebels at 9,000 to 12,000 troops, while the Salvadoran armed forces total about 40,000, with most of the combat units trained by Americans.

He is being replaced in El Salvador by Colonel James Steele, 38. (UPI, WP, AP)

### D'Aubuisson Given U.S. Visa

The U.S. Embassy said Tuesday that El Salvador's rightist political leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the presidential candidate defeated last month by José Napoleón Duarte and accused of involvement with death squads, has received a U.S. visa and entered the United States, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

The embassy said it gave Mr. d'Aubuisson a visa last week. Washington twice before rejected his visa request.

In an interview published Monday in the News and Observer of Raleigh, North Carolina, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, said one reason for Mr. d'Aubuisson's trip was to refute charges of death squad involvement.

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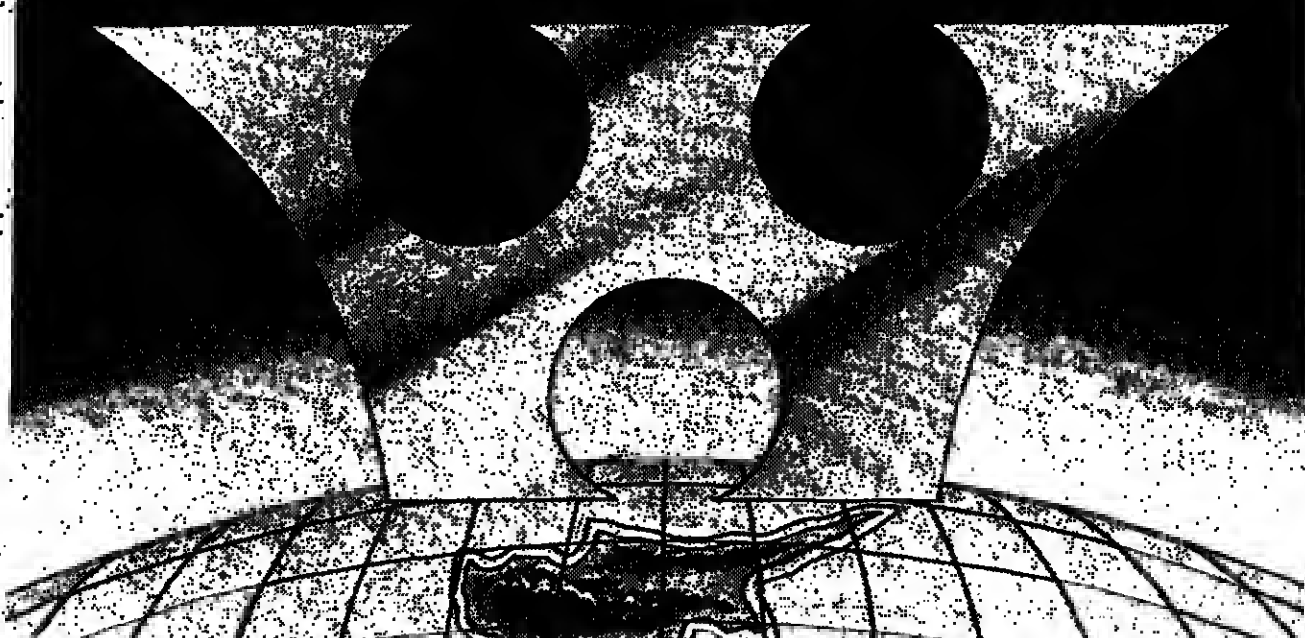
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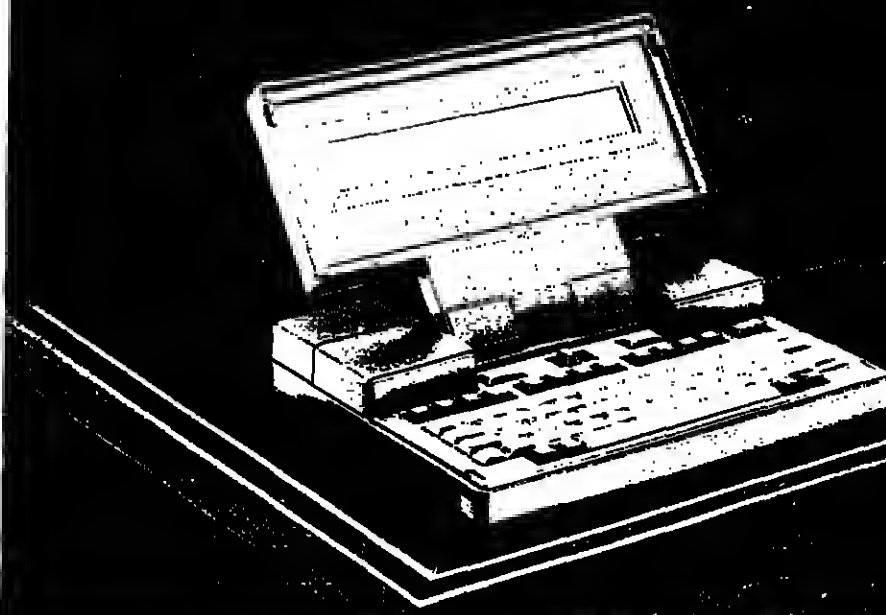
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Stopover in Managua

For all its fortuitous timing, George Shultz's surprise stopover in Nicaragua is just what the American secretary of state called it — "constructive." Direct contacts of themselves will not end a bitter dispute. But if pursued, they can at least impel antagonists to stop shouting and start talking about settlement terms. In Central America especially, that is something — and for the Reagan administration, that would be something new.

Why did Mr. Shultz detour to Managua on the way home from the inauguration in El Salvador of President José Napoleón Duarte? Put the question of sincerity aside for the moment, there are opportune reasons for President Reagan to promote this "mission of peace" in an election year. What does he have to lose? If talks go forward, Mr. Reagan neutralizes Nicaragua as a campaign issue. If they founder, he can blame the Sandinistas.

Other tactical reasons may explain Mr. Shultz's stop at Managua airport. The House has refused to vote \$21 million in "covert" aid to anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua. With talks under way, the White House can contend that ending U.S. support for the secret war robs Mr. Reagan of a vital bargaining card.

Then there is Mexico, whose president, Miguel de la Madrid, urged just such an initiative during his Washington visit late last month. Mexico fears that a wider war in Central America will radicalize the region and inflame insurgency on its own borders. Hence Mr. de

la Madrid's urging that Washington recognize the value of Mexico and the other Central American mediators, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

Mr. Reagan is too good a politician to shrug off so important a visitor. So his secretary of state found time to go to Nicaragua for "quiet, direct, candid, frank" discussions. Mexico now has upgraded its relations with El Salvador, something Washington has long wanted. This tacit reciprocity is the stuff of diplomacy, and may indicate that the State Department has become a real player in the regional conflict.

Nicaragua has named its negotiator for further talks: Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, reputedly a hard-line Sandinista. He will meet, date unspecified, with Harry Shuldsman, the president's special envoy to Central America, an old hand in Latin diplomacy. Wary Sandinistas want a third party, presumably Mexico, to sit in as a witness, and why not? A third-party accounting can protect the interests of the United States.

The test of the Shultz mission lies ahead. Nicaragua wants an end to the "contra" war and a resumption of normal trade with the United States. The United States, in turn, wants Nicaragua to stop helping leftist guerrillas elsewhere — though it is not clear if that would be enough. Mr. Reagan may not be willing to accept, on any terms, a regime he denounces as Communist. But diplomacy, once begun, can build up its own steam.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Those Unsettling Deficits

The steadily widening U.S. trade deficits are becoming an important source of instability in the American economy. The April figures, just published, show the deficit roaring along at a rate of \$130 billion a year, a level that, if it had been predicted six months ago, would have been derided as alarmist.

These deficits will not continue indefinitely. But the unsettling thing about them is that no one has any idea when the pattern will break. It depends on the willingness of foreigners, as they sell goods in the United States, to keep holding more and more American dollars. At some point, presumably, they will decide that they have enough and refuse to finance U.S. trade deficits any further. Perhaps they will decide that they have more than enough, and begin selling dollars for other currencies that look safer or more profitable.

What might precipitate that? It is unpredictable. It might be a rather minor event — one bank failure too many, perhaps, or a strike. The important thing to keep in mind is that when it happens, an uncomfortable adjustment will follow. It will mean a drop in the dollar's exchange rate and a further rise in interest rates. If the country is lucky it will happen gradually. But there is no guarantee that it will not happen the other way.

In the meantime, there are substantial consequences for the American economy. Throughout the postwar years, the United

States has built up enormous investments abroad that return a steady stream of foreign income. These investments are now being rapidly offset by the accumulation of foreign investment in the United States that is helping to finance the trade deficit. American net foreign investment, and net foreign income, are falling — to the detriment of the standard of living. U.S. citizens ought not to be under the impression that these foreign trade deficits are free. Americans are paying for them out of the capital that the United States has slowly built up over many years.

The trade deficits are not, after all, mere financial abstractions. They measure the trouble that American industries are having competing with foreign producers, both in the United States and abroad. The reason for it is the very high exchange rate of the American dollar. The dollar is high primarily because American interest rates are high. And if you look for the reasons for the high interest rates, you will find a trail leading directly to the Reagan administration's huge budget deficit.

The causes of that dangerously lopsided trade balance do not have much to do with the alleged machinations of foreigners, or their trade policies, or their currency manipulation. The reasons for it do not lie in Japan or Western Europe. The American trade deficit is the result of bad policy in Washington.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Looking Back on D-Day

To the people of the United States, D-Day meant and must still mean a magnificent accomplishment by a brave people united in a glorious cause. It was a monstrous gamble by men who dared to make huge decisions, and was a mighty success. It hastened the end of the Hitler horror and of World War II.

We have never been so united as a people since, nor felt such pride nor such a sense of nationhood. We were so absolutely certain our enemies were evil and we were good. We were unabashedly patriotic.

But forty years is a long time and outlooks change. We do not hate our friends and allies, the Germans and Japanese. As we celebrate D-Day, we are a little embarrassed about how the Germans feel about it. We are embarrassed about a lot of things these days. Our enemies are not as evil, nor are we as pure. It is good to remember, briefly, a more innocent time, when we were united and strong and brave and absolutely certain of the justice of our cause.

—Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

Today, the rows of graves in Normandy do not differentiate between nationalities and ideologies, political goals and military glory. In them lie the bodies of German soldiers and of Americans and of volunteers from other countries, who fought on both sides. The graves are a simple, stark reminder that the cost of tyranny and freedom is very high. That is the somber message of D-Day.

—Herbert Arnold, a native of Germany, in *The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant*.

### Reagan Waves an Olive Branch

President Reagan has waved an olive branch, albeit a smallish one, in the direction of the Kremlin and has given President Chernenko, the Soviet leader, an opportunity to stop sulking and reduce the current dangerous level of East-West tension. It is hard to envisage that the Soviet Union will wholly reject a proposal that has been high on its own agenda. But its contempt for Mr. Reagan has reached the point where it may not be able to see where lies its best interest.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

President Reagan's speech was a wise start to his European visit and a helpful prelude to the economic summit due to take place in London. For the European objections to Mr. Reagan have not always been so much to his policies as to the uncompromising nature of his language toward the Soviet Union: as if he were conducting a moral crusade rather than seeking to maintain a balance of power. In at least half his speech he seemed deliberately to seek to put that behind him.

—The Financial Times (London).

## FROM OUR JUNE 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: The Tickless Electric Clock

LONDON — A clock which does not tick, which is never in need of winding, has no spring and no escapement, is the happy invention which Mr. Sigismund Kutnow had the honor of submitting for the King's inspection. Mr. Kutnow has called his invention the Eureka electric clock. In an interview (on June 6) with a correspondent of the "Evening News," he foreshadowed the end of all clock winding and the doom of the time-honored tick. In the usual type of electric clock, the current winds the spring. In the Eureka, it acts directly on the wheels. It is driven by one dry-cell battery, placed inside the works. Mr. Kutnow stated that one of his models had been running for three years with the same battery.

### 1934: A 'Run-Around' on Steel Talks

WASHINGTON — The revelation by General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administration administrator, that negotiations to avert the strike of steel workers contemplated the creation of a labor board for that industry, drew fire from union leaders, who insisted they had heard enough of boards. "The NRA has come to mean 'National-Run-Around,'" [union leaders] said. "We object to General Johnson hanging more dead cats on the President. If the gentlemen of the Iron and Steel Institute have trouble in accepting the President's invitation to put their knees under the same table with ours, then 300,000 steel workers are ready on June 16, to shut down their plants so it will be quiet enough to talk."

# To Approach an Angry Bear: Be Respectful, but Firm

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — A test of wills is taking place between the leaders in the White House and the Kremlin — a test that the United States cannot afford to lose. Vacillating enemies get nothing but contempt from the Russians. Yet an enemy who staunchly refuses to treat them with respect cannot expect to get much from them either.

President Reagan noted last week that "there is no more important consideration than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union." Yet antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union is clearly on the rise. The

official explanation in Washington is that the Russians have gone out of their way to portray an unduly gloomy picture of the superpower relationship in order to increase political troubles for Ronald Reagan during the election year.

To some degree, this is correct. The Kremlin's apocalyptic warnings are exaggerated and self-serving. The Soviet case is so overdone, presented with all the finesse of an angry bear, that one is tempted to dismiss it out of hand. That would be a mistake.

For one thing, the current chill

may well outlive the fall elections. Certainly, the Russians would love to get rid of Mr. Reagan. But they seem increasingly to expect him to stay around. Nor do they believe they have the leverage to manipulate the U.S. political process. And the Soviet "myth" is not addressed exclusively to the Reagan administration.

West Europeans eager to repair bridges to the Soviet Union have recently been bullied and rudely lectured in Moscow. Last month, the Kremlin canceled a high-level visit to Beijing. Even Hungary and East Ger-

many have been strongly rebuked by their big brother in recent weeks.

So what are the Russians up to? There is no simple explanation, but the Soviet establishment seems at once angry, pleased and calculating. It is angry with the world for not treating it with sufficient deference. It seems pleased to be able to respond in kind, demonstrating that Mother Russia has the resources and the will to thwart intimidation; the bear enjoys its own defiant swagger. Finally, the Kremlin may be calculating that such defiance is politically profitable

at home and, in the long run, not prohibitively damaging abroad.

For its part, Washington hopes that self-interest will eventually bring Moscow back to arms-control negotiations — if only to try to retard or stop the deployment of a wide array of new U.S. strategic weapons. The problem with this logic is that the Kremlin is not convinced that it can reach a deal at the negotiating table. Soviet policy-makers charge, rightly or wrongly, that President Reagan's promise to meet them halfway is merely a charade. The issue, as the Russians see it, is not whether they need an agreement but whether, as long as no deal is in sight, they are not better off staying home.

Konstantin U. Chernenko and his colleagues may not have decided definitively never to do business with a Reagan administration. They are simply taking one step at a time. Soviet experts remember that a number of U.S. weapons, including the MX and cruise missiles, were originally justified as arms-control bargaining chips. This encourages Moscow to watch and wait, hoping Congress will kill the MX now that talks have been suspended. The Kremlin does not seem to feel it has accomplished much in years of frustrating negotiations, and it may be gambling that a refusal to talk may constrain the U.S. military buildup more effectively.

In this, the Soviet Union is not in a hurry — despite the march of technology. The Russians' sense of time is profoundly different from that of American politicians anxious to demonstrate results in time to affect the next presidential or congressional elections. Defense Minister Dimitri F. Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko have both been active in the making of Soviet security policy since the early 1940s. They have seen a lot of political seasons come and go and know that the American mood is bound to change eventually. It is not that they want four more years without arms control. But they probably believe that if necessary the Russians can get along without negotiated arms restraints.

Meanwhile, the Russians persist in their ill-tempered defiance of allies and adversaries alike. President Reagan is quite mistaken in his assertion that the Russians "haven't taken another inch of territory" during his tenure. It was, after all, Soviet support that enabled the Syrians and their Lebanese allies to inflict the most humiliating and costly military setback that the United States has suffered since Vietnam.

Indeed, since Mr. Reagan came to power, the Soviet Union has increased its forces in Afghanistan and assigned them an increasingly large share of the actual fighting there. The Kremlin continues to support revolution in Central America. The Soviet Navy and Air Force have become more active in Vietnam. And last month, two Soviet nuclear submarines moved closer to U.S. shores.

President Reagan is clearly understanding the Soviet challenge — and also virtually inviting the Russians to try harder. How so? If two more Soviet submarines do not make a difference to the White House, Moscow surely will be tempted to increase the number. By asserting that the Russians are in no position to increase "their military production any place beyond where it is right now," the president simply challenges them to prove he is wrong.

The Russians are not seeking an artificial confrontation with the United States. They remain cautious and pragmatic in approaching Third World trouble spots. There is no major crisis on the horizon. Yet, if a crisis does occur, the defiant mood in Moscow and the lack of communication with Washington may make it very difficult indeed to avoid miscalculation and escalation. In this, the situation is as grim today as at any time since the Cuban missile crisis.

Meanwhile, Moscow seems ever more heavily armed, leading to several unusual incidents in the last two months. A Soviet submarine closely trailed and then ran into an American aircraft carrier. Soviet warplanes MiGs fired at a U.S. military helicopter lost in Czechoslovak airspace. An American diplomat was beaten up in Leningrad. Accidents? Perhaps. But it is increasingly hard to dismiss the impression of growing Soviet recklessness and belligerence.

The president is right that this is not the time to make concessions. That would only reward the Soviet empire for disengaging from arms-control talks and other diplomacy. But it would be equally misguided to now imagine that the Russians do not mean what they say or to ignore their warnings of a danger of war.

The United States must respond to the Soviet challenge with toughness and resolve. But it is time to review what went wrong and what can be done to restore superpower relations without sacrificing U.S. interests.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this view to *The New York Times*.

## Memo From a Russian on How to Build Confidence

By Evgeny M. Chossudovsky

GENEVA — U.S.-Soviet relations will be improved only if both sides want them to be. But first the two countries must break out of the pattern described by political and military confrontation, growing suspicion and a spiraling arms race.

Many people assume that if only the leaders of the superpowers want to know each other, both sides would live happily ever after. The two nations, after all, have many shared concerns. They have cooperated, both in war and in peace, on a wide range of problems.

In fact, the antagonistic elements in the relationship are quite real and tangible. They stem from differences in systems of ownership and societal structures, opposing ideological values, and in perceptions and misperceptions of each other's intentions. And there are, of course, divergent geopolitical interests.

Nevertheless, the importance of the present lack of confidence should not be underestimated. There are ways the two powers could proceed to generate a degree of initial confidence, which is indispensable to any improvement of the political climate.

First, the two powers could make parallel statements reaffirming a principle included in the U.S.-Soviet accord signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon in Moscow on May 29, 1972. That principle reads:

"The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do everything so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tension. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all countries will live in peace and security and will not be subject to outside interference."

Second, the two major powers, with a view to improving their communications, forestalling misunderstandings and building mutual confidence, might consider setting up a Bilateral Political Consultative Commission, patterned in its essential

points on the Standing Consultative Commission established Dec. 21, 1972, as part of the ABM Treaty.

The latter commission has met in private, no less than twice a year, ever since. It has been described by an American scholar as "a forum in which... issues could be addressed in a nonpolitical, business-like manner by specialists."

But something more is needed to constitute the critical first step toward improving U.S.-Soviet relations. The problem comes in deciding who should take this first step. But if both sides had the will, they could arrange either through confidential bilateral diplomacy or through the good offices of an impartial international figure to take parallel unilateral measures. These measures, if perceived as meaningful, important, complementary and fair, could lead to a resumption of nuclear arms talks.

The viability of this formula depends on a common determination to reassess the situation so as to reach a

fresh compromise through a careful blending of the notions of balance, equity and effective safeguards.

The ultimate test of progress would be the ability to achieve a reduction of nuclear arsenals under agreed conditions. Therefore, much would depend on the spirit in which the preliminary contacts were conducted. Both countries are world powers, and both are entitled to the conventional attributes of their status. This status also implies responsibility for respecting each other's security interests and for working to maintain global peace.

Whether the above scenario proves practical or whether other, more concrete ideas surface, one thing is clear: The U.S.-Soviet dialogue will, at the end of the day, have to be resumed.

The writer, a Soviet citizen, is a former senior official of the United Nations and now a fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research. He contributed this comment, which reflects only his own views, to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Trouble for an Alliance That Has Lost Its Spirit

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's sentimental homecoming to Ireland was a warm reminder of America's European heritage — and also a grim reminder of Northern Ireland's bitter conflict and of the vulnerability both of Americans and of their ancestral lands to the new scourge of terrorism.

The president's homage to the heroes of D-Day recalls a grand alliance against one form of tyranny, in sharp contrast to today's less-concerted alliance against a different tyranny.

Next comes the London summit of seven of the most powerful leaders in the industrial world. The forecast is for limp and languid responses to a gathering economic storm that may come to constitute, in its own way, no less a threat to their security than communism or terrorism.

Thus do this week's events in Europe confirm how little there is left of the communal spirit and shared sense of purpose that was so much in evidence on the Normandy beaches and in the towering Allied successes: the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, Bretton Woods, the defense of West Berlin.

The Iraq-Iran war is an undeniable threat to the energy resources that are essential to the NATO defense machine. Yet there is no NATO strategy. After a meeting of the organization's foreign ministers in Washington last week, France's Claude Cheysson reported that nobody had even suggested that NATO, as such, could get involved "beyond its geographic area."

The London economic conferences are unlikely to do much more than mumble about how they might work together on the crushing Third World debt problem, while agreeing to disagree on the extent to which U.S. economic policy is to blame for Europe's economic troubles.

But suppose the world's economic experts are right about the magnitude of the menace to the well-being of the noncommunist world in the years just ahead. Suppose the revolutionary forces of Islamic fundamentalism do pose the mortal peril to the Gulf that so many authorities on the region foresee. Suppose that Ronald Reagan is even half right about the Soviet challenge to American and (by extension) allied security in its interventions in Central America and in its worldwide adventuring. Add the growing terrorist phenomenon, and surely you have an agenda worthy of some larger expression of the spirit that drove the postwar alliance.

So why is it that, even the mention of alliance "disarray" is a room-emptier? It is tempting to lay it off on lack of leadership. Where is an Arthur Vandenberg, the Republican senator from Michigan who responded so nobly to Harry Truman's reach for the

bipartisanship that was critical to the U.S. lead in the immediate postwar period? Where is a Jean Monnet, the great French visionary whose lonely struggle for a self-sufficient, tightly integrated United Europe helped create the economic infrastructure of the European Community (which fell sadly short of his dream)?

By contrast, the current crop of allied leaders does look a little thin. But Harry Truman commanded little more than public sympathy when he assumed the presidency and not a whole lot more respect at home by the time he was presiding over the launching of the great postwar enterprises. As a personal inspiration to Europe's leaders he was probably about on even terms with Ronald Reagan today. Nostalgia is not the answer, unless you wish to include nostalgia for an industrially flattened, food-short Western Europe.

The dangers today are clear enough — but not present in the way they were.

For Stalin, and for a Berlin blockade — for all that galvanized the Allies. Rather, it is the particular nature of the circumstances that explain why gatherings of allied leaders nowadays are so short on spirit, let alone substance, and so long on pomp. The dangers are clear enough — but not present in the way they were nearly 40 years ago.

The American economy begins to hum, so next year will be time enough to deal with the international repercussions of the built-in U.S. budget deficits. European unemployment is unacceptably high and the Europeans are just beginning to discover how far behind they are in the high-technology competition with the United States and Japan; but things are not yet so bad that the choice has to be made between a collective effort to catch up and a surrender behind protective trade barriers. If the Gulf oil artery is severed, we can hope that it will not stay severed. The Russians are in a nasty funk — but nobody knows why, or what to do about it.

Success, you could argue, has spoiled the spirit of an alliance that has, after all, achieved its principal purposes: economic recovery and the deterrence of war in Europe. The question overhanging this week's commemorations and deliberations in Europe is just how much shock treatment, and of what sort, will be required to bring out once again the best in the Atlantic allies.

The Washington Post.



## His Foes Flap and Shout, But Reagan Is on a Roll

By Richard Cohen

LOS ANGELES — Gary Hart went to San Diego, Walter Mondale to San Bernardino, Jesse Jackson to Washington and back, and Ronald Reagan is about to hit the beach at Normandy. In a time of hard traveling, the president has had the best week of all.

Ronald Reagan is on a roll. Unemployment, which peaked at nearly 11 percent under Mr. Reagan, is down to 7.4 percent. The figure he inherited from Jimmy Carter. Inflation is nearly flat; the economy continues to perk along, taxes have been reduced; and even the deficit, which Mr. Reagan in his internal optimism said would be smaller than expected, may in fact be smaller than expected.

The president has worked the Democratic campaign like a pick-pocket in a crowd. He has slipped a hand in and taken the economy issue. He has slipped in another hand and snatched the unemployment issue. He has stolen the inflation issue. He even dispatched Secretary of State George Shultz to Nicaragua, either robbing the Democrats of the Central America issue or confusing them.

The most potent issue Mr. Reagan has taken from the Democrats is the "anticipation issue" — the anticipation that under him things would only get worse. That might eventually turn out to be the case — plenty of economists and foreign-policy experts say it is — but so far Ronald Reagan has confounded them all.

The one area in which the Reagan administration has been bereft of success is foreign policy. His Middle East peace plan never got off the ground; in Lebanon he engineered a debacle. Relations between the superpowers are acrimonious. In Central America, neither Mr. Reagan's speaking loudly nor his big stick has produced a success. There is good reason to be nervous.

But the problem for the Democrats is that the same people who are now warning of a foreign-policy debacle were once saying that the economy was about to go down the drain. What Mr. Reagan's critics lack is that most valuable of all political commodities — credibility.

Politics is the capture of events. It hardly matters that Mr. Reagan has either been lucky or that he has been right for the wrong reasons. It also does not matter that his critics' theo-

ries have been right, but their timing wrong. The presidential election is in November, and for the Democrats it will not matter what happens to the economy after that.

The prudent thing to say is that anything can happen between now and the election, and this year in particular, prudence is essential. It is also prudent to point out that the poor have not benefited from Mr. Reagan's economic and tax programs; they may even be worse off than before. That is not only a political issue, it is a moral issue as well.

But at the moment, the Democratic Party is split along generational and racial lines, with Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart going for each other's throats and neither of them able to figure what to do about Mr. Jackson. This is political bedlam.

There is as much symbolism as nostalgia in Mr. Reagan's trip to Normandy. He is strong, triumphant, his enemies in disarray. They buzz around in their airplanes, mauling one another, eager to take Mr. Reagan to account for issues — the economy, inflation, unemployment — that they go longer have. While they were fighting one another, Mr. Reagan took their beachhead. After this week, he will be hard to dislodge.

Washington Post Writers Group.

### Chebrikov, Chernenko

Western news reports from Moscow on April 22 said that the head of the KGB, General Viktor Chebrikov, "has been promoted to the rank of marshal... the highest rank to be held by a Soviet security chief since Stalin." This information produced lively speculation about developments in the Kremlin and a possible attempt to make the new head of the KGB the potential successor to Konstantin Chernenko.

In an opinion column (IHT, May 15), Leopold Unger stated: "Last month, Mr. Chebrikov was promoted to marshal. The last KGB marshal before him was Lavrenty Beria — the man who invented the 'doctor's plot.'" But the notorious anti-Semitic "doctor's plot" was Stalin's own initiative. This campaign involved the arrest of Beria's men, General

Viktor Abakumov, who at that time was minister of state security. This job was given to S.D. Ignatyev, party apparatchik, who Stalin personally instructed to carry out the interrogations and to use torture. This is described in Nikita Khrushchev's "secret speech" at the 20th Party Congress in 1956. Mr. Ignatyev, who was the minister of state security from 1952 until Stalin's death, recently died peacefully as an "honorary pensioner"; his obituary was published in Soviet newspapers.

Also, Mr. Chebrikov is still a general, not a marshal. He was not promoted to the rank of marshal, but merely awarded a "marshal's star," which is not a title but a medal introduced during Leonid Brezhnev's time. Because so few persons have received the marshal's star, foreign journalists did not know about it and confused the award with the military

rank of marshal. Furthermore, Mr. Chernenko never played a role "in the political police that terrorized the Ukraine in the 1930s." He did not live in the Ukraine at that time; he was in Siberia.

It also is absolutely wrong that my brother Roy Medvedev ever called himself "the only dissident known in the West who still lives in Moscow." He never told this to anybody. Roy knows many dissidents who live in Moscow and who willingly gave their valuable contributions to the books on Soviet history which he was able to publish in the West.

ZHOREA A. MEDVEDEV, London.

### Mr. Unger replies:

The marshal's star is a promotion for General Chebrikov, as were his nomination to head the KGB, his ad-

vancement to the rank of general of the army, and his election as candidate member of the Politburo — all within less than two years.

I wrote that there were "strong indications" that Mr. Chernenko played a role in the terror in the Ukraine. Both the late Professor Leonard Shapiro of London and Professor Mikhail Agurski of Jerusalem have claimed to have reason to believe that from 1938 to 1941 — a period left vague in the official biography — Mr. Chernenko worked in Ukraine, and that he participated in the purge of that city.

And on April 13 of this year, Roy Medvedev declared to the *Agence France-Presse* correspondent in Moscow: "Not a single foreigner can claim, not even my friends... This is because of my status as the only dissident known in the West and still living in Moscow."



## Survivors Tell How Squall Sank Ship Within Minutes

By Ronald Sullivan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Survivors have described how a hurricane-force wind "from out of nowhere" capsized the sailing ship *Marques* north of Bermuda just when the crew believed they had successfully weathered an Atlantic storm.

With 18 crew members below deck, the ship skidded along on its side, then knifed under when its bow fell below a huge wave. It disappeared within minutes, the survivors said Monday. They said they doubted that any of the 18 would be found alive.

One body was recovered from the water, nine persons were rescued from small rafts or the sea, and 18 are still missing. The missing include the captain, Stuart A. Finlay, 52, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, his wife, Aloma, and their infant son, Christopher.

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard and Canadian vessels and rescue aircraft searched 40 square miles (about 100 square kilometers) of the Atlantic about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) north of Bermuda Monday night without finding any further trace of survivors from the 117-foot (36-meter) British square-rigged bark. It had been racing with 41 other sailing vessels from Bermuda to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"I'm still puzzled," said Mark Litchfield, head of the syndicate that owned the *Marques*. "It seemed incredible that she was driven under like that. She was very sturdy. It would have to have been a wind of absolutely phenomenal proportions."

Eight of the survivors were returned to Bermuda Sunday. As the race continued, they told their rescuers that they had pushed through a night of heavy seas and had just changed the watch at 4 A.M. Sunday when they were hit by a local squall.

John Philip Sefton of Cumbria, England, said at a news conference at the British Navy base in Somerset, Bermuda, that he had been at the wheel of the *Marques* at the changing of the watch. Without warning, he said, "a tremendous squall" struck the vessel and laid her on her side.

He said he had managed two turns of the wheel but the rudder came out of the water and the vessel was driven under. The incident, he said, lasted no longer than 45 seconds. He said he managed to call out "all hands" once, and someone went below to summon the crew, but it was too late.

Mr. Sefton said that with the squall still raging he saw several life rafts pop up in the water. He and eight other crew members got into the rafts and were eventually picked up by the Polish schooner, *Zawisza Czarny*. He said he felt "pretty certain" that the other crew members went down with the bark.

Four other rafts and one of the *Marques*'s two dinghies were found empty. A navy official said the temperature of the water was 71 degrees Fahrenheit (about 22 centigrade) and that a person could survive in it from 25 to 30 hours.

"So far we only have found a lot of debris, but no bodies nor any sign of the vessel," said Greg Cree-

dow, a Coast Guard petty officer second class in New York City. He said the seas had calmed considerably, thus aiding search vessels and aircraft.

The *Marques* had been participating in the 1984 Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race. A press officer for the sponsor of the race, Cutty Sark Scotch whisky, said from Hamilton, Bermuda, that a weather briefing conducted by a Canadian Navy meteorological officer just before the race began Saturday afternoon told of "some bad weather" but said that conditions were "no cause for alarm" nor "reason enough to delay the beginning of the race."

He said winds of force 6, or from 28 to 35 knots, had been predicted, or within "acceptable conditions." "Any winds approaching force 10, that is up to 50 knots, would present a problem," he said.

After considering the forecasts, he said, the decision was made to go ahead, and the 42 ships from 20 countries set sail at 4 P.M. from St. George Harbor on Bermuda, which is 570 miles off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The race is due to end June 10 in Halifax, 800 miles away.

There, the ships are scheduled to join 48 other tall-masted ships and proceed up the St. Lawrence River to the city of Quebec to celebrate the arrival of the French explorer Jacques Cartier 450 years ago.

Race organizers said the *Marques*, built 67 years ago in Spain, had been one of the oldest square-rigged, wooden sailing vessels still in use. It was owned by the China Clipper Society and based on the Caribbean island of Antigua.



A survivor describes the sinking of the *Marques* at a press conference in Bermuda.

## China Supplies Workers to the World To Do Hard Jobs for Hard Currency

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

WUHAN, China — When the Ethiopian government wanted a 180-mile (290-kilometer) highway cut through rugged mountains, it looked to the Chinese after no one else would undertake it.

Hundreds of Chinese laborers, toiling at heights up to 12,000 feet completed the highway in 33 months, although political unrest restricted the project out over five years.

The highway was built by the China Hubei Corp. for International Economic and Technical Cooperation. "Because our company's principle is to provide service, we don't consider danger or difficulty," said the China Hubei general manager, Wang Zhongzhou. "If some other countries don't want to accept it, we will undertake it."

The corporation, based in Hubei province in central China, is one of the enterprises owned by central or provincial governments that are earning foreign currency by exporting Chinese labor. An estimated 40,000 Chinese workers are employed on overseas projects, mainly in the Middle East and Africa, as compared with about 25,000 two years ago.

While China says it sends workers abroad to promote friendship, such projects also generate money for China's own modernization and alleviate unemployment, which is unofficially reckoned at 9 percent in Chinese cities.

An article in the People's Daily last year estimated that "our workers assigned abroad can each earn on an average \$200 a month in foreign exchange." The article added: "The cumulative total value of labor contracts with foreign countries has now reached \$1.2 billion. So long as we do this task well, we can in the future add considerably to that amount."

In the last two decades, Hubei province has sent 11,000 people to work in 39 foreign countries. Their 141 projects have included a power plant in Burma, a textile factory in Nepal, a hospital in Yemen, a water conservation project in Ghana, and model farms in Algeria, Zaire and Botswana.

Hubei Corp. currently has 2,200 workers overseas, Mr. Wang said, in countries like Somalia, Iraq, Thailand and Pakistan. Willing to consider all requests, the corporation is providing five chefs for a Chinese restaurant in New Orleans.

The Chinese have a reputation abroad for working hard at wages far lower than those that would be

commanded by Western expatriates. Mr. Wang was reluctant to go into financial details, but he said that in the Middle East, where salaries are high, Chinese workers and technicians might earn an average of \$500 a month.

They do not get to keep it all. The corporation deducts the cost of airline tickets, room and board and taxes. Then it takes between 30 and 40 percent of what is left as a management fee. Mr. Wang said his workers were happy because their net income was still many times what they could earn at home.

In 1982, Chinese laborers building a power station in Hong Kong complained that 90 percent of their salaries were kept by the China Overseas Building Development Corp., one of the largest such companies, and that they got only a third of the food allowance paid by the Hong Kong subcontractor. The Beijing-based corporation said it was not exploiting its workers.

## Orlov Reported To Be Ailing in Exile in Siberia

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yuri I. Orlov, the Soviet physicist and human rights activist, is in "very poor health" after serving a seven-year sentence in a labor camp in the Ural, according to Helsinki Watch, a group that monitors compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accord.

The group has reported that Mr. Orlov, 59, now serving an added five years of internal exile, "performed exhausting forced labor, lived on a near-starvation diet and suffered beatings by criminal inmates at the instigation of prison officials" while he was in prison.

Mr. Orlov's friends in Moscow gave Helsinki Watch photos that suggested that Mr. Orlov has aged considerably and lost most of his teeth and a good deal of weight. Mr. Orlov was freed from prison in February and sent into internal exile in Yakutsk, in eastern Siberia, where his condition and food supply had improved, the organization reported.

In May 1976, Mr. Orlov organized and became chairman of the Moscow Helsinki Watch group. It was forced to disband in 1982 after issuing 200 reports on Soviet rights violations. He was arrested in February 1977 and was convicted of slandering the state in May 1978.

Some countries seem to prefer Chinese workers because they are regarded as disciplined and docile, and because they go home once their jobs are over. They tend to keep to themselves in cramped construction camps isolated from the local population. They do not speak the language and have little money to spend, because most of their income is paid directly to their families at home.

Mr. Wang said China's Communist ideology posed no threat to a host country. "Our policy is that our workers are told that we work in a country with a different social system, we should abide by its system," he said.

He said those chosen to work abroad must be well-behaved, willing to work and in robust health. They are sent abroad on two-year contracts while the families stay home, although the workers are allowed one month's home leave a year.

Chinese labor export companies are sensitive about having their workers compared with the coolies who went abroad to do menial labor under miserable conditions in the 19th century. Mr. Wang said his workers volunteered in order to spread friendship, earn money for themselves and contribute to China's modernization drive.

Asked whether anyone went abroad to see the world, Mr. Wang said, "It's unavoidable, but it's not the main factor."

## Swiss Mountain Deaths Rise

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Swiss insurance industry said Tuesday that 218 persons died on the country's mountains while climbing, hiking or skiing during 1983, 12 more than in 1982.

## Daily News in English with highlights from the International Herald Tribune

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## Russians Said to Take Strategic Afghan Valley

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Soviet forces have sealed off the Panjshir Valley in northern Afghanistan and appear to have a firm hold on the strategic gorge, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

Soviet troops blocked the main entrances to the valley and reportedly captured about 800 rebels in the latest offensive, but some fighting continued, the diplomats quoted reports from Kabul as saying.

Soviet casualties also were said to be heavy, with several plane-loads of dead and wounded flown to Kabul.

The reports added that the Soviet forces were building 45 encampments in the area to strengthen their control over the valley, a vital supply link to neighboring Pakistan for the anti-Communist Afghan guerrillas.

The reports could not be independently confirmed. Earlier, Western diplomats had refuted the claim by the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal that it had regained control of the Panjshir.

The 100-mile-long (160-kilometer-long) valley north of Kabul has been a rebel stronghold and symbol of the Afghan resistance since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979. Soviet and Afghan government forces have mounted numerous offensives against the valley, all unsuccessful. The latest attack began April 21.

The diplomats, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said Soviet forces still have failed to crush the guerrilla fighters there loyal to Ahmad Shah Massoud.

Mr. Massoud, the best-known rebel leader in the Panjshir, evacuated most of his forces before the latest offensive began, the diplomats said. His whereabouts were unknown, but he reportedly was preparing for a counterattack.

Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that Afghan government forces killed 50 insurgents in Soghma Qala village in northern Jozjan province and that an unspecified number of people died in a rebel bomb attack on a bus carrying Moslem worshippers in Kabul.

The radio did not say when the clash took place.

## Vietnam Claims It Routed Chinese In 2 Months of Cross-Border Raids

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam said Tuesday that its forces had routed 5,500 Chinese troops that had made raids across the frontier since early April.

A Vietnam News Agency report mentioned in Bangkok also claimed that dozens of Chinese were taken prisoner and 180 artillery pieces destroyed in fighting between April 2 and June 2.

It said that Vietnamese forces were responding in Chinese shell- ing and "land-grabbing" attacks that were most serious in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen provinces.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said Monday that China was massing troops and weapons along the frontier and had carried out a series of attacks that were "unprecedented" since the 1979 war when China invaded Vietnam.

## Egypt's Prime Minister, Fuad Mohieddin, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin, 58, died Tuesday of a heart attack shortly after he arrived at his office in central Cairo.

President Hosni Mubarak named Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, the senior deputy prime minister, as acting prime minister, official sources said.

Mr. Mohieddin also served as secretary-general of Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party, which won an overwhelming majority in parliamentary elections May 27.

A former radiologist, he joined his first cabinet in January 1982. That was less than three months after Mr. Mubarak took office following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Mohieddin had been named deputy prime minister when Mr. Sadat named himself prime minister in 1980.

Mr. Mohieddin ran the National Democratic Party's day-to-day affairs under Mr. Mubarak's chairmanship. The party won 391 of the

448 seats in the People's Assembly in the last month's voting. The opposition New Wafd Party took the remaining 57 seats.

He was first elected to parliament in 1957. He was provincial governor from 1968 to 1974, when he joined the cabinet as minister of local government. Later that year he became minister of health.

(AP, Reuters)

**Peter C. Wilson, 71, Former Head of Sotheby's**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Peter C. Wilson, 71, the former chairman of Sotheby's, the London art-auction house, died Sunday in a Paris hospital. Mr. Wilson had had diabetes for many years.

The Yorkshire-born auctioneer joined Sotheby's in 1936 as a porter in the furniture department after a brief career as a journalist with Reuters. He became chairman in 1958 and, over the next two decades, transformed Sotheby's from a small auction house into a \$575-million-a-year enterprise that functions in 21 countries and also deals



Fuad Mohieddin

in real estate, stamps, livestock, automobiles and ships.

Mr. Wilson stepped down as chairman in 1980 and was named honorary life president. But he continued actively to acquire properties for the auction house.

Mr. Wilson was educated at Eton and New College Oxford. During World War II, he served in British intelligence in London and Washington.

## U.S. Supreme Court Eases Deportation Rules

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court made it easier Tuesday for the government to deport aliens who express a fear that they will be persecuted at home.

The unanimous ruling reversed a lower court decision that an alien seeking refuge in the United States need only prove a "well-founded fear of persecution" to avoid deportation. Instead, aliens seeking U.S. asylum now must demonstrate a clear probability of persecution.

The decision came in the case of Prodrag Stevic, 33, of Chicago. Mr. Stevic claims he would be singled out for political persecution if returned to Yugoslavia.

Siding with the U.S. government position, Justice John Paul Stevens wrote that the law as written provides for withholding of deportation only if the alien's life or freedom "would" — not "might" or "could" — be threatened.

Numerous groups had urged the high court to accept "well-founded

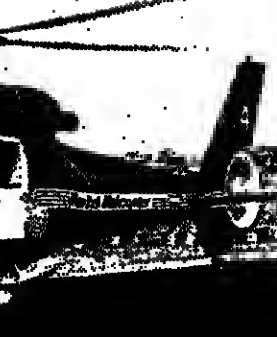
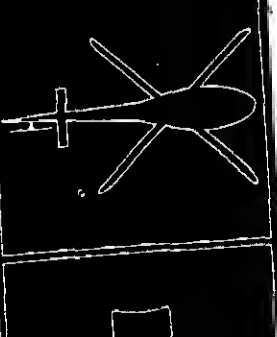
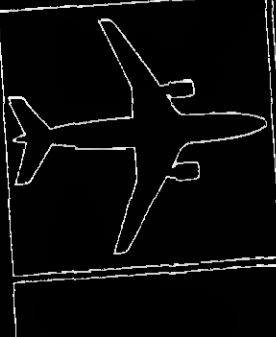
fear of persecution" as a standard for overturning deportation actions.

Mr. Stevic entered the United States in 1976 to visit his sister. The government began deportation proceedings later that year when he stayed beyond the expiration date of his visitor's visa.

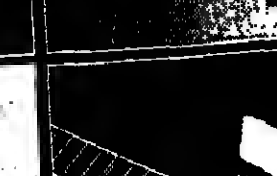
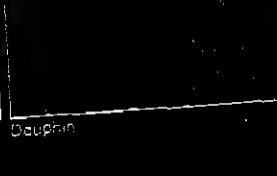
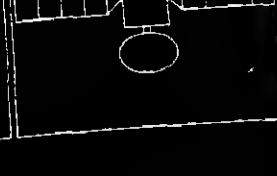
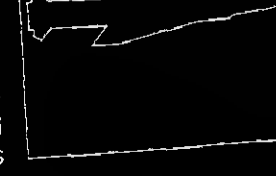
Shortly before he had agreed to leave in 1977, he married a U.S. citizen and received a visa. Shortly afterward his wife was killed in an accident and his visa was revoked.

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## INSIGHTS

## A Soldier Remembers Utah Beach

By John C. Ausland  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the time for the attack on Hitler's Europe approached, General Omar Bradley gathered in Exeter, in southern England, the officers of the U.S. divisions that were to make the assault landings in Normandy.

Bradley's purpose, no doubt, was to let us see the men who would command American ground forces. In the course of his talk, he sought to rouse us to the occasion by pointing out that we would have a front-row seat for the greatest military operation in history. For a few seconds, there was silence. Then a roar of laughter swept across the room.

Bradley looked about, clearly puzzled. A professional soldier, he was approaching the greatest moment in his career. Most of us, however, were civilians in uniform. We were well aware that we were about to participate in a historic event. We were also conscious, however, that a number of us would not witness the end of the first act of the drama about to unfold, let alone its final curtain.

When the 4th Division, which I joined two years earlier, went ashore on Utah Beach on June 6, 1944, I doubt that it ever occurred to me that we could fail. After several years of intensive training in the United States, the division went to England in early 1944. There we made a number of practice landings on the south coast at a place called Slapton Sands. This area was chosen because it was similar to Utah Beach and its hinterland.

As the level of training increased, so did the level of tension. Finally, the 29th Field Artillery Battalion, in which I was a 24-year-old assistant intelligence officer, moved to its assembly area near Dartmouth. Those of us who had already been informed of the plans for the landing briefed the rest of the battalion.

At last the day arrived when we went to our embarkation point in the River Dart. By that time, our battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Joel F. Thomason, had decided that several of us would go with him on the same landing craft as Colonel James Van Fleet. He commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment, which made the initial assault on Utah Beach.

Van Fleet's headquarters for the crossing of the English Channel was an LCT (landing craft, tank), a flat-bottomed boat just large enough to hold four tanks. In addition to the boat's crew, the only person who got a cabin was Van Fleet. The rest of us made out as best we could on the open deck.

As we sailed from Dartmouth on June 4, we all assumed that the next morning would find us in France. We had not counted, however, on the weather, which, after we were at sea, turned foul. As a result of General Dwight Eisenhower's decision to delay the landing a day to allow the weather to improve, we found ourselves bobbing around in the wind and rain for an extra night. Slowly but surely, seasickness took its toll.

Even though I was one of the happy few who did not succumb, I was as relieved as the others to see the French coast emerge in the gray morning light of June 6.

All around us were the thousands of ships and landing craft that had made their way across the Channel undetected. The reason for

this, as we later learned, was that the Germans had not sent out their patrol boats, in the belief that no one would attempt a landing in such terrible weather.

Although we were too far out to make out what was happening on shore, the sound of loud explosions from aircraft bombs and naval shells left no doubt that the beach was an inferno.

As soon as Colonel Van Fleet got word by radio that the first waves had secured the beach and were moving inland, he announced that he was going ashore.

The run into the beach in a smaller landing craft, to which some of us transferred, was a bizarre experience. Most of us were happy to cover behind the little protection provided by the metal sides of the landing craft. One officer from regimental headquarters, however, insisted on sitting on a chair above us, where he was exposed to enemy fire. Arms folded, he announced that he did not want to miss a moment of this spectacular show. (A few weeks

When the landing craft hit the beach and the front ramp went down, I waded through some shallow water and ran to the shelter of the seawall that ran along the beach — barely glancing at several soldiers who were lying on the sand as though asleep. I could hear rifle and machine-gun fire beyond the sand dunes, and some mortar shells fell not far away.

later, under similar circumstances, he collapsed with a sniper's bullet through his head.)

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My task, once ashore, was to guide our three artillery batteries to firing positions that we had selected in England from a detailed foam-rubber relief map of the beach. After crossing the sand dunes that lay just beyond the seawall, I was unable to figure out where I was. When I asked an infantry officer to help me, he laughed and said that the Navy had landed the first wave several thousand yards south of where we were supposed to land.

Fortunately, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who joined the 4th Division shortly before the landing, had volunteered to go in with the first wave. He later told some of us how he had gone forward to reconnoiter the beach: Finding that Major General Maxwell Taylor's 101st Airborne Division, which had dropped during the night, had captured the causeways over the inundated area behind the beach, Roosevelt decided that to try to move the landing northward would only cause confusion.

As it turned out, the Navy's error was fortunate. The beach on which we landed was much more lightly defended than where we were supposed to have landed, and the German resistance was relatively easily overcome.

When I went back to the beach, I told Colonel Thomason that I could find only two firing positions, not three, in the limited area between the sand dunes and the inundated area. As calmly as if we were on a practice landing, he said, "It's all right. We'll only need two. B Battery hit a mine on the way in, and the landing craft sank."

Before I could think too long about the 60 men on that boat, Thomason told me to get moving and guide the two other batteries to their firing positions.

After the batteries were in position, Thomason suggested that we go inland to find the infantry. After crossing a causeway over the inundated area, we found ourselves in the middle of a field. We froze when we heard a soldier on the other side of the field shout, "Don't you fools know that you're in the middle of a minefield?"

After discussing our predicament, we agreed to separate, so that if one of us stepped on a mine, we would not both be blown up. It was a long way to the other side of that field. Discussing this incident not long ago, Thomason and I agreed that the soldier was right: We were fools. We should have had someone clear a path out to us with a minesweeper.

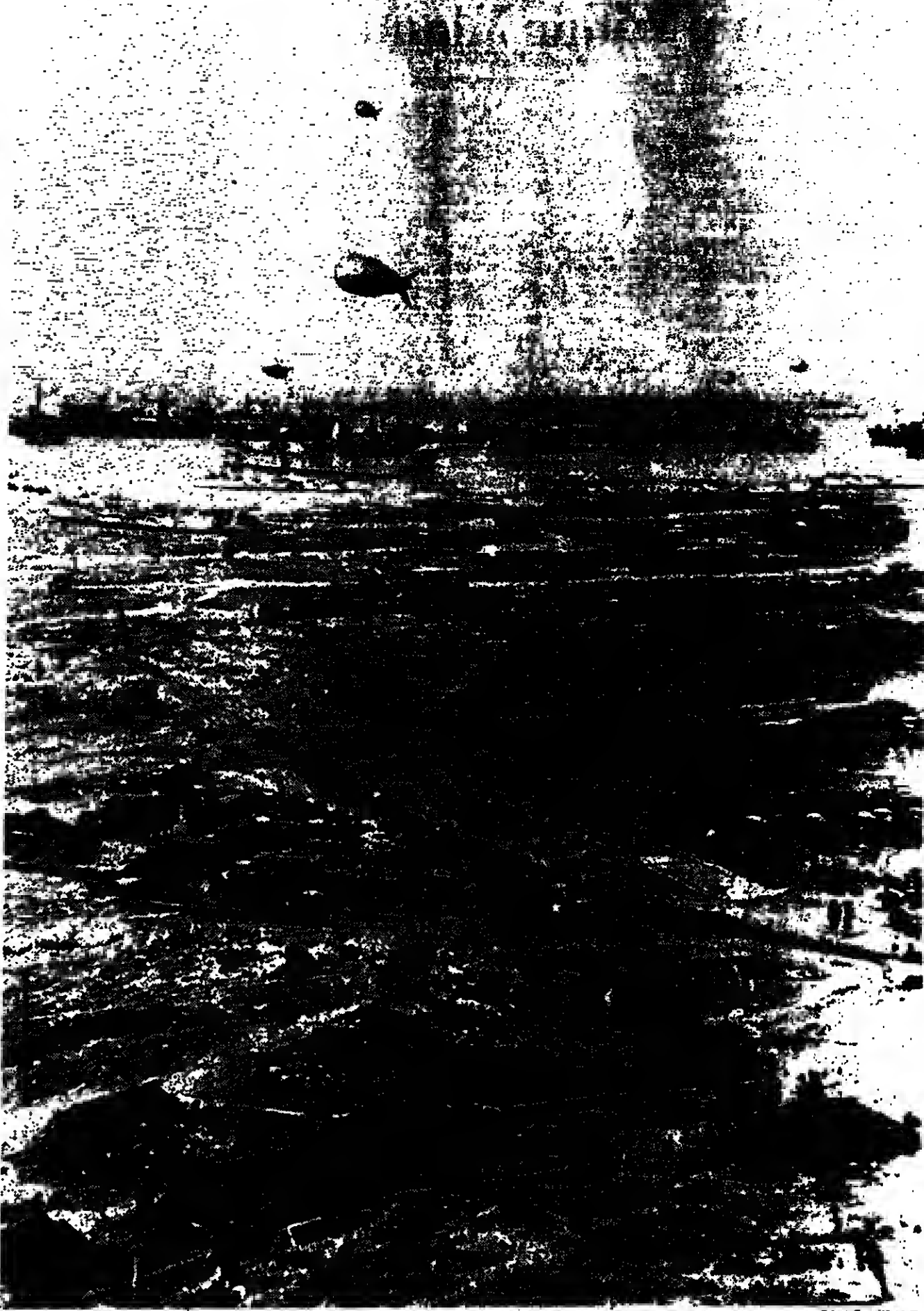
I ate in the afternoon, after our batteries moved inland to support the infantry, the clear, blue sky was filled with colored parachutes. From these were suspended boxes of supplies for the paratroopers. A colorful sight turned to horror, however, when gliders loaded with soldiers and equipment started to circle and land. Unnerved perhaps by German anti-aircraft fire, some of the pilots crashed their gliders into the hedgerows that surround the small fields of Normandy.

Whenever I recall that scene, I can still hear the terrible screams of pain that filled the air around me.

My last memory of that day is watching multicolored tracer bullets arch through the sky over Ste. Mere Eglise, which had been captured by our paratroopers but was still surrounded by German forces.

I fell to sleep well after midnight in a ditch by a road — a road that would lead us first north to the capture of Cherbourg and then south to the breakout from the bridgehead at St. Lo. After that, we participated in the liberation of Paris, the nightmare of the Hitler Forest and the crushing of the German mid-winter offensive.

After crossing the Rhine, we fought sporadic engagements until we found ourselves south of Munich. There we stopped simply because there were no more German units left to fight.



In days and under the protection of barrage balloons, Allied troops and equipment came ashore to fill Omaha Beach.

## Broadway To Normandy

By Mary Blume  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the first women in the Normandy landings was a lanky redhead named Ruby Halliday who had been a Ziegfeld showgirl and a Patou model before becoming a master sergeant in the WACS.

Miss Halliday went from Paris to New York to join the Women's Army Corps at the start of World War II and was sent to London, where she worked in the secret map room at One Cumberland Place. Her job was to stick pins in the maps. "I'd go up on a ladder, just like in a shoemaker," she says.

Everything around the map room was highly hush-hush but she learned that her commander, an American major, was headed for a place called Ste. Mere Eglise and asked if she could go along. "No, no," he whispered, but he sent her along to the Military Claims Department, where it was decided that a WAC was just what was needed to do investigatory work on the other side.

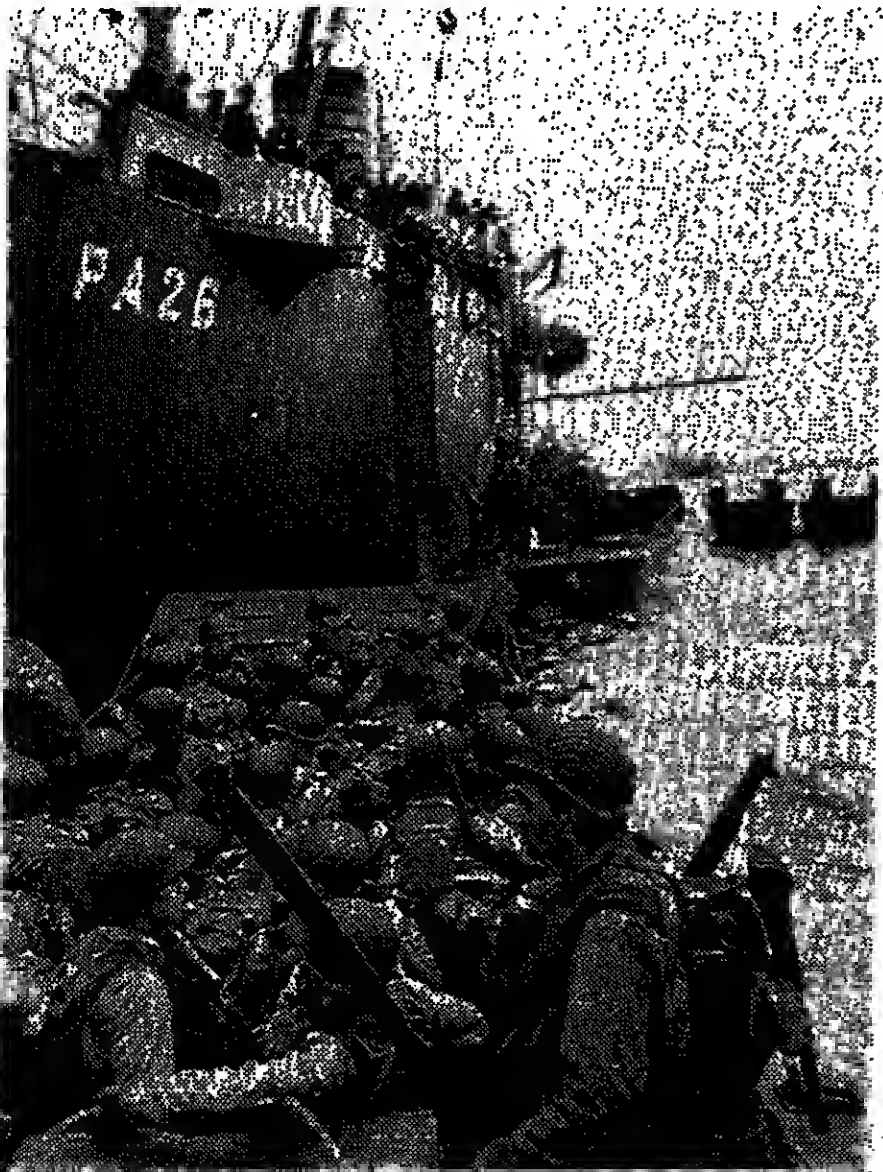
There was, in fact, another WAC, a part-Indian girl from the state of Washington whose name Ruby Halliday didn't get, on the British landing craft that took them through the night to Normandy. Miss Halliday says she was not frightened but then she clearly has nerves of steel: She had been ready to be parachuted into France although she had never been near a parachute. She was turned down at the last moment by a French officer who took one look at her and exclaimed "Ouh la la!" He wanted a parachutist somewhat less conspicuous than a blue-eyed redhead from Central Illinois.

From Normandy, Ruby Halliday went to Paris, where she was promoted to warrant officer so that she could pursue investigations in civilian clothes. Most of the investigations had to do with flushing hidden Germans and collaborators. "I was supposed to be a stool pigeon," she says — "I didn't like that." She remembers a little French boy who was given chocolate and spat it out: He had never tasted chocolate before.

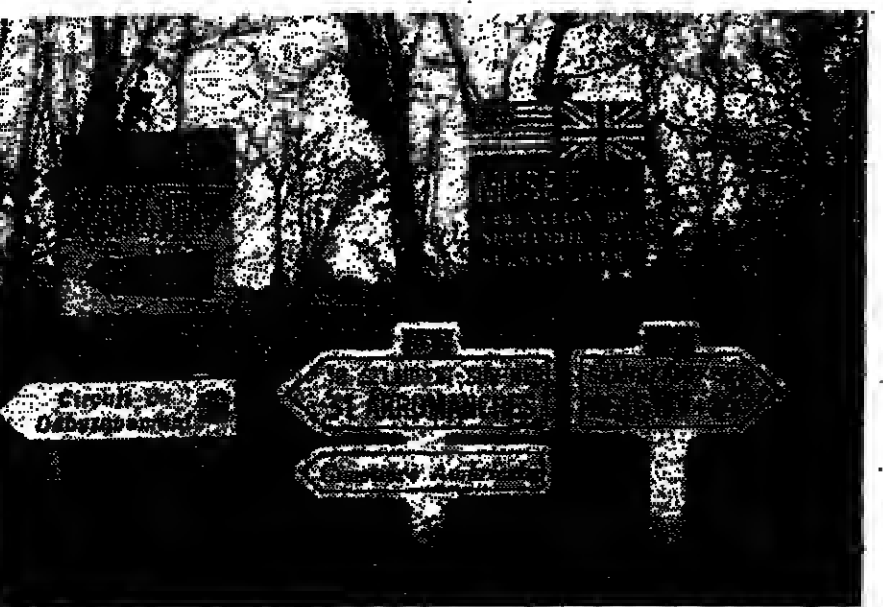
Ruby Halliday lives in Venice in the south of France and she celebrated her 80th birthday in May although she sounds decades younger. She was singing and dancing in "Rio Rita" on Broadway in 1927 when the couturier Jean Patou spotted her and asked her to come to Paris as a model. "He loved red hair and blue eyes," she says. As soon as she could get released from her contract with Florenz Ziegfeld, she was on the boat for France.

She has not been back to Normandy in the 40 years since D-Day although she can see the beaches more clearly in her mind than she would like.

"There was a lot of machinery on the beach, a lot of men with guns, water, the dust was rolling high, there were a lot of dead animals and those sticks." The sticks were hung with the dogtags of fallen soldiers and planted in the sand next to the bodies, which had been lightly covered with sand while awaiting removal. "They took off their jackets to cover their heads before they buried them, or so I was told," Ruby Halliday says. "I used to think of it but now I've put it out of my mind. I think it's better that way."



Off England, soldiers began boarding large ships to cross the Channel.



Normandy's roads are well marked for Wednesday's anniversary of D-Day.

## Preparing for the Great Crusade

By Fred Farris  
International Herald Tribune

DARTMOUTH, England — All during that long, suspenseful spring 40 years ago, the buildup accelerated. We were young and it all was new and exciting. And we had a job ahead of us, a job underscored by the huge mobilization.

Thousands and thousands of tanks, half-tracks, trucks, jeeps and ambulances in their dun war paint covered the downs and woodlands of southern and southwestern England under trees or camouflage nets. Vast caches of ammunition in wooden crates were stacked under canvas tarpaulins or corrugated steel shelters along country roads where wildflowers sprang up. Millions of tons of weapons and supplies were collected in the anticipated order of their going into battle, with more coming daily in endless convoys from America.

Britain creaked under the load, and the much-repeated quip among U.S. soldiers was, "Hell, if they cut loose those barrage balloons, this island would sink!"

Along the English Channel, in rivers, harbors, inlets, more than 4,000 landing craft of every description were gathered, plus 1,213 Allied warships ranging from 7 battleships and 23 cruisers down to minesweepers, tugs and strange, long vessels holding thickets of rocket-launching tubes.

There were the huge prefabricated harbors, code-named Mulberry, one of the secret weapons of Overlord, the coming invasion of France. These were floating segments of a huge outer breakwater and concrete caissons of an inner breakwater (some still visible off Arromanches, in France) that would be towed to Normandy and sunk to form artificial harbors. Supply was as critical a problem as the landing itself. As Harold White, now 84 years old and living in Dartmouth but then a British major on the invasion staff, puts it: "A division uses 2,000 tons of stores each day, and how the hell do you get them ashore? We had to solve that one."

There were miles and miles of locomotives and railroad wagons strung along tracks in quiet valleys, awaiting duty in France. They were to replace rolling stock that Allied planes destroyed in numberless raids aimed at cutting off quick German reinforcement of coastal areas to be attacked.

An aerial fleet of 11,500 warplanes and 3,500 gliders had been marshaled and was busy: the long-range Fortresses and Liberators of the U.S. 8th Air Force and the Lancasters and Halifaxes and Libes of RAF Bomber Command continued to bomb Germany; the medium-range Mitchells and Marauders of the U.S. 9th Air Force and RAF hit roads, bridges, airfields and railways in France; and Mustang, Thunderbolt and Typhoon fighter-bombers attacked targets along the French coast.

The unarmed Dakotas of the U.S. 9th Troop Carrier Command (my outfit) flew constant practice missions from bases in Lincolnshire and Berkshire, honing critically important navigational skills, towing Horsa and Waco gliders in ones and twos, while nearby their passengers-to-be — the paratroopers and glider infantry of the U.S. 82d and 101st and British 6th Airborne Divisions — sharpened their trench knives and carried out cross-com-

try nighttime training exercises. Eighteen thousand of them were to be dropped in the darkness of D-Day morning. More than 3,000 were killed, wounded or missing in action.

There were so many airfields in Britain, in fact — 163 were built to add to many dozen long operational — that, as the late Cornelius Ryan observed in his book, "The Longest Day," a standard joke among U.S. airmen was that they could taxi their planes the length and breadth of the island without scratching a wing.

Billed in hundreds of camps throughout Britain were some 3.5 million men, 1.5 million of them Americans, the rest British, Canadians, Australians and other Commonwealth forces, plus men wearing shoulder patches of some of the overrun European countries: Infantry, artillerymen, engineers, tankmen, medics, signal men, supply and transport, mechanics, pilots, bombardiers, air gunners, Navy crewmen and officers, all awaiting the order to move out.

They, and the 150,000 who were to be put ashore on D-Day, had been brought together

From Dartmouth the English fleet of the Third Crusade gathered in 1190 to follow Richard the Lion-Hearted to the East. It was seven and a half centuries before the next Great Crusade, as General Eisenhower termed it, would leave from this scenic port.

In response to the simply stated order given General Dwight Eisenhower when he was named Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force:

"You will enter the continent of Europe and, in conjunction with the other United Nations, undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces."

During the huge buildup, which was to reach a climax just four years after more than 300,000 British troops were pinned against the sea at Dunkirk and escaped their German attackers, Britain's southern coast was declared a military zone. Civilian movement was restricted, security clamped on any aspect of military matters, talk was guarded. By May 26, the actual assault troops were sealed in camps in marshaling areas, awaiting the order to board the invasion vessels.

Nothing of such magnitude as this assault on the heavily defended Fortress Europe had ever been undertaken from Britain. It is true that from this scenic port of Dartmouth the Second Crusade's international fleet sailed in 1147 for the Holy Land and the English fleet of the Third Crusade gathered in 1190 to follow Richard the Lion-Hearted to the East. But it

was seven and a half centuries before the next Great Crusade, as General Eisenhower termed it, would leave from Dartmouth. This time, 485 American ships were poised in the River Dart for the landing in Normandy.

Troops of the U.S. 4th Division funneled onto the concrete-block hard stands along the banks, destined to land at Utah Beach on Cherbourg peninsula's eastern shore. As it turned out, they were almost unopposed.

Soldiers of the U.S. 1st Division, sailing from Weymouth and Poole in Dorset, hit the beach code-named Omaha and met devastating resistance from German artillery left intact after the weather hampered aerial bombing. British Second Army forces who gathered for invasion of the three other assault beaches farther east — Sword, Juno and Gold — sailed from the Hampshire ports of Southampton, Portsmouth, Shoreham and Newhaven, with some vessels coming from as far away as Southend and Harwich on Britain's east coast.

These five great forces assembled off the Isle of Wight when the order finally came for a landing early in the morning of June 6, 1944.

Then they headed due south for France, in a 20-mile-wide (32-kilometer-wide) column consisting of 59 convoys totaling 5,000 vessels of every sort — channel steamers, fast attack transports, coasters, holiday cruise ships, tankers and the endless lines of landing ships, each with a barrage balloon attached as protection against any Luftwaffe fighters that might discover and attack the armada.

Ahead of the five slow-moving columns were the minesweepers, then the battleships and cruisers to bombard the German positions. Alongside the convoys were the protecting destroyers, corvettes and cutters, and overhead — during the daylight hours especially — was a vast shelter of fighter planes.

After midnight on June 5, the airborne armada began loading up. First came the pathfinders with their electronic navigation gear and their specially equipped paratroopers with markers, radio beacons and flares to identify the DZs (drop zones) for the main body to follow and the LZs (landing zones) for the great silent gliders carrying troops and their jeeps and light artillery.

Near Newbury in Berkshire, General Eisenhower visited paratroopers of the 101st just before they took off that night, chatting with the face-blackened young warriors, each loaded down with more than 60 pounds (27 kilograms) of weapons and gear, who were waiting to board their C-47s. As the Dakotas, each carrying 18 troopers, trundled down the field and into the air to join with many other craft of this largest airborne army in history, a radio news reporter said later that there were tears in Eisenhower's eyes. Heavy casualties were expected.

Many — perhaps most — of the airborne soldiers missed their proper landing or drop zones, partly because of anti-aircraft fire, partly from the lack of navigation crossbeams to pinpoint their DZs, partly as a result of smashed equipment that prevented some pathfinders from carrying out their missions.

But these men were the first on the ground in Nazi-held France. The invasion of Western Europe had begun. The Great Crusade was under way.



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Smetana's 'Brandenburgers' in Prague

By Andrew Clark

International Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — To what extent was the 19th-century Czech composer Bedrich Smetana politically aware? Are his operas anything more than a quaint reflection of traditional Czech folk charm? To anyone who has seen Smetana's opera about Bohemian village life, "The Bartered Bride," such questions may seem academic. They are, however, pertinent to his first, little-known opera "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia," which was first performed in Prague a few months before the "Bride" in 1866 and has just returned to the repertoire here after a gap of 16 years.

On the surface the opera depicts historical events in the 13th century when the Czech homeland was occupied by German-speaking invaders from the north. But given the surge of nationalism in Bohemia at the time the opera was conceived, Smetana must have had contemporary events foremost in his mind and the point was not lost on the opera's first audiences.

The prevalence of German language and culture in Bohemia under the Austro-Hungarian empire was a yoke that Smetana deeply resented. In his childhood he had been taught at school how to write German but not his mother tongue; as a young musician, he learned that German was the language of opera in Prague, with Czech works performed only once a week. Even in his maturity, when he wanted to have a new composition published under a Czech title, he was told it would have to be German. So "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia," depicting the overthrow of a cruel and corrupt occupying

force, was a provocative manifesto forecasting the day when Czechs would be free to determine their own destiny.

In the 100 years since Smetana died, the opera's message has lost none of its relevance. A design of the 1945 production at the National Theater, which is included in the exhibits at the Smetana Museum, shows the yoke in the form of a swastika and the red flag as a symbol of liberation. Then, following the Russian invasion of 1968, Prague audiences saw a new significance: the Act II scene in which an edict is pronounced expelling all foreign armies was greeted with such prolonged applause that the opera was quickly withdrawn. The work has slipped back into the repertoire under the cloak of this year's complete Smetana cycle, in a "bare essentials" production that stresses the work's universal qualities.

Given the nationalist ferment of his time, one might have expected a 19th-century composer like Smetana to have confined his material to a battle of oppressor versus oppressed, incorporating perhaps a subplot of tortured love. Smetana, however, introduces a social element, in which a corrupt Bohemian oligarchy is confronted with a populace willing to pillage in support of demands for legal and economic justice. Smetana was no more a democratic socialist than Wagner was a Nazi, but in his handling of the choruses and of the trial of Jura, who as leader of the people is wrongly accused of abducting three noble sisters, the composer makes it clear that he sympathizes with the people, one more reason why his credentials as Czech national composer have remained so impeccable.

The music—stronger on melody than counterpoint—is a little old-fashioned, passing through an easily-discernible pattern of recitative, ensemble and aria, but it is full of arresting instances where a corner is unexpectedly turned and attractive musical vistas open up. There is a good selection of principal roles, but it is as an ensemble opera that "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia" deserves attention.

The production by Ladislav Sirois resists the temptation to point up the work's allegorical possibilities. He uses a clear stage with atmospheric lighting and stark representational decor in the form of a series of suspended wooden gable-ends, allowing the transformations from high drama to lyrical reflection to be achieved smoothly. The choral scenes, conveying the physical mass of the crowd in both formal and spontaneously diverse movement, were magnificently sung, and Zdenek Koster drew committed, sonorous playing from the orchestra.

Apart from the jumbo-sized vibratos and outdated acting style of the three female principals, and the usual lack of good tenors, the casting was successful. The most rounded character is a Bohemian collaborator, aptly named Tausendmark, who was portrayed here by Ivan Kusnjir with a smoldering bass-baritone and shadowy profile. Smetana gave the role a beautiful aria in the final act (a last-minute insertion at the request of a friend who created the role) and the sentiments it expresses serve to humanize a type the composer must have found beneath contempt. As in "The Bartered Bride," "Dalibor" and his other operas where all the bad characters have redeeming features, Smetana could not suppress his benign view of human nature.



Scene from "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia."

## Penderecki Conducts 4 of His Works in Paris

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In its second International Orchestra Festival, the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet broke up its parade of orchestra showcasing—eight concerts, eight days, eight ensembles—with one program that concentrated on a living composer and his music.

The composer was Krzysztof Penderecki, who conducted four of his own works with the Krakow Philharmonic. The orchestra was founded only in 1945 and is closely associated with the works of Penderecki, who is also the recur of the city's music academy.

The reason such a concert could be included in a series otherwise devoted to virtuosos and mainly standard repertoire is the 50-year-old Polish composer and his music. Penderecki won almost instant acclaim about 25 years ago as a composer who has, on the one hand, absorbed and exploited virtually all the advanced instrumental and vocal techniques, and on the other has found a relatively wide, international audience.

One of the reasons for Penderecki's appeal is that, even before his

music began to be identified with the "new romanticism," he has never strayed far from identifiable musical forms. The major work on Monday program, and the most recently composed, was the Violin Concerto, written in the late '70s for Isaac Stern. It is a big work in every sense, rewarding and demanding for the soloist, with lush, soaring phrases riding above thundering cascades in the orchestra's deep strings, and including three knuckle-bending cadenzas. The Polish violinist Konstanty Kulka revealed in the fiddler's part, playing with rich tone, technical assurance and musical sympathy.

In the Partita for harpsichord, five amplified solo strings, and chamber orchestra (1972), the composer extracts waves of shimmering sound from raw material consisting largely of plucked notes. Elzbieta Stefanska-Lukowicz was the agile and intense harpsichord soloist.

The other two works on the program were the 1960 "Threnody for the Victims of Hiroshima," for 52 strings, the work that helped to bring Penderecki to international attention, and "Jacob's Dream," a brief 1974 work for orchestra.

As a conductor, the composer is a persuasive and straightforward advocate of his own music. He employs a vigorous, sweeping beat and incisive cues, made all the more convincing by his robust physique and patriarchal beard. (He also holds the baton in his left hand most of the time, which makes him a member of a very small fraternity of conductorial southpaws.)

Earlier in this series of concerts, the Philadelphia Orchestra under Riccardo Muti wound up its European tour with only half a concert. At the intermission, after Muti and the orchestra had delivered a highly polished performance of Franck's Symphony in D minor, fire broke out under the stage and after a long delay it was announced that the orchestra refused to continue, provoking moans of anguish from many in the packed audience who clearly had come not for Franck, but for Mahler's Symphony No. 1, in the second half. Actually, the orchestra was following the advice of its doctor, who was perhaps particularly mindful of the lungs of air Mahler requires from brass and wind players.

Remaining concerts in the TMP series are the Monte Carlo Philharmonic under Lawrence Foster with Radu Lupu as piano soloist, Wednesday; the FOK Symphony of Prague, doing the Dvorak Requiem under Jiri Belohlavek, Thursday; and the Philharmonia Orchestra of London, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor and piano solo, Friday.

## Actor Finney Overwhelms Director Finney in Revival of 'Serjeant Musgrave's Dance'

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Directors have for too long been allowed in control the shape of the British theater unchecked, and Albert Finney's

## THE LONDON STAGE

acting company, United British Artists, now making its debut at the Old Vic deserves therefore a huge welcome. There is, however, a central problem with the revival of

"Serjeant Musgrave's Dance," and it is Finney's decision to direct as well as star. Even the directors who have been running British theaters lately have had the sense to hire actors as required: for an actor not in hire a director when embarking on one of the most difficult plays of recent times seems to be bordering on the daft.

It is not that Finney cannot direct: strong work at the Glasgow Citizens and the Royal Court in the 1960s established those credentials. What he can't do is act and direct at the same time except possibly on

film, and even there his movie "Charlie Bubbles" might have benefited from another pair of eyes. The current production has been at best inadequately stage-managed and at worst not even that, so the final lineup on the marketplace looked as though the cast were assembling for a first read-through rather than a first night. Because he has also had to think about the staging, Finney's Musgrave cruises in the play as a passenger in the last act into the Gauding gun confrontation we need, and because he has also had to think about his own

performance, he has allowed the likes of Max Wall to put in revues of stunning irrelevance.

True this has never been the easiest of plays for either actor or director. The first production at the Royal Court in 1959 ran less than a month in a loss of £6,000 but some of its few observers felt that it was the finest play in the language written since the war. Like many of the "lost" (and in my view rather better) plays of John Whiting, it then went into a kind of student-drama limbo until the general university enthusiasm for it provoked a 1965 Court revival and a much more recent one at the National.

What inspired Finney to bring it back again as his company's first main-stage production (after the reading of the Biko transcripts at the Riverside in January) is hard to fathom. The play still has trouble deciding if it's drama or a ballad, still carries oblique references to atrocities in Cyprus which have inevitably lost their power 30 years after the event.

The central tale is of a group of army deserters arriving in a bleak northern town during a winter coal strike of the 1880s. Taken for recruiters, they have in fact come to kill 25 of the citizens in reprisal for the five foreigners who were killed in their turn in reprisal for the kill-

ing of one of Musgrave's fellow-soldiers on a foreign field.

But the sergeant's eccentric lesson in the mathematics of warfare, killing in a 5-to-1 ratio, goes badly awry and we are left with the last-minute arrival of the dragoons, though, in the present production not quite enough of them to change the color of the stage in the way Arden wished ("primary colors: black for death and the coal mines. Red for murder and the soldier's coat the collar puts on to escape the black").

Despite some strong casting (Eileen Atkins and Cathryn Harrison as the pub women, Graham Crowden and Willoughby Goddard as the caricatured parson and mayor), Finney has not as yet imposed any central style or purpose onto a text that badly needs both if it is to make any real dramatic sense, and though the occasional clog dance is welcome enough it does not make up for a desperate lack of tension or some remarkably fluffy deliveries of a poetic text in which every word needs to be aimed as accurately as the Gatling.

From "Dallas" forward to "Dynasty" and back through Harold Robbins to Jacqueline Susann, all modern soap opera starts with Eugene O'Neill. Even at his best, in

"Long Day's Journey Into Night," we have the drug-addicted mother and the no-good brother and the creaking family home with something nasty almost certainly going on in the attic: a cultural "Amityville" in fact.

At his worst and most compelling in "Strange Interlude," we have a five-hour orgy of plot and counterplot which looks as though it has been put together in a writers' rest home by an unholy alliance of Noel Coward, Thornton Wilder and John Galsworthy. But all praise to Glenda Jackson, her director, Keith Hack, and her producer, Duncan Weldon, for giving us (at the Duke of York's) what no other commercial management has dared risk in my adult lifetime around London theaters. "Strange Interlude" is a sprawling morass of guilt and psychiatry and history, never more fascinating than when it forecasts from the vantage point of 1928 a new world of 1945 in which no second war has ever happened but Rose and the Kennedys have already arrived.

Whether playing this turbaned old matriarch with all the icy grandeur of Joan Crawford at her best, or starting the evening as a gauche and lovelorn widow of the first war determined to surround herself with obsessional men, Jackson

gives a performance of towering strength and fascinating variety, so that even after five hours and 36 years in her company I would happily have started with her on Act 10. "Just your ordinary nine-act drama" cooed The New York Times when it first opened, while Alexander Woolcott got sacked from Vanity Fair for reviewing it on the basis of a typescript, remarking that he didn't need actors to tell him how bad it was.

To fact "Strange Interlude" isn't bad at all: it's terrible and fascinating and in there somewhere are some marvelous scenes, not least the character of Charles, a mother-obsessed cloy who finally ends up with the heroine, but before he has been used across eight acts to voice an icy distaste for the new America "rushing mindlessly to the same nowhere."

If all you know of O'Neill are the autobiographies of despair, hasten to "Strange Interlude." Not only does it get him out of his own family tragedies and into a world of riveting social commentary about everything from test-tube babies to the coming of the airplane, it also sets him up as an infinitely wittier and more outgoing writer than I had ever imagined. All we need now is for Joan Collins to make the mini-series: Eugene, she will.

## Restorer Sparks Prado Controversy

By Susan Linnee

The Associated Press

MADRID — More than 300 years after Velázquez immortalized a blond child and a German dwarf in his painting "The Maids of Honor," the canvas has become the center of controversy in the Spanish capital because a foreigner has been chosen to clean the masterpiece.

The controversy surrounding the cleaning and restoration of the painting housed in the Prado Museum is but one aspect of a debate over the current state of Spain's famous art institution.

The painting of the Infanta Margarita and her attendants, completed in 1656 by Charles IV's court painter, Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez, is one of the Prado's star attractions. It is to be displayed permanently in a renovated section of the museum.

When the Prado's director, Alfonso Pérez Sánchez, announced last month that he had asked John Brealey of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to take charge of the cleaning, 22 members of the Ministry of Culture's Institute of Conservation and Restoration protested.

They called the decision "arbitrary and unilateral," and asked if there was not even one Spaniard capable of doing the work. The

Association of Technical Conservators of Cultural Property joined in the protest.

Pérez Sánchez defended the choice of Brealey, an acknowledged expert on 17th-century painting. He also said funds were donated anonymously to pay for the project.

The Prado, like Spain's other important museums, is administered by the National Department of Museums under the Ministry of Culture and gets its operating budget through the ministry.

Brealey, 60, a naturalized American of British origin, appears more concerned about the quality of the light in which he has to work than about Prado politics.

"The painting was done in daylight in Velázquez's studio, and it is quite impossible to restore it under these exact conditions," he said. He is working in artificial light.

The delicate job of cleaning consists of removing layers of varnish built up over the years.

"The painting will let me know when I've finished," Brealey said. Spanish restorers at the Prado will then put on the finishing touches.

Brealey said the resin Velázquez used to highlight pigments had darkened so much that it has obscured parts of the painting.

"The pigments themselves have also altered chemically over time so

that you can now see underpinning the artist intended to cover up," he said, pointing to the outline of a second right hand on the child, Margarita.

Brealey participated in a symposium at the Prado last November on the proposed restoration of several of the museum's works, including Velázquez's "Spinners" and the famous "Black Paintings" of Francisco Goya.

Restoration was but one of the subjects raised by a free-lance art critic, Juan Gómez Soubrier, in a broadside at the Prado delivered during a recent lecture.

He alleged that 1,046 of the museum's approximately 7,000 paintings had been lost or stolen, that there was no up-to-date catalog and that the Prado displays less than a third of its total collection.

The museum has three principal collections of paintings: the 3,000-piece so-called royal collection, the collection from the old Trinity Museum of 1,733 paintings and another 2,034 pieces acquired since 1890. Pérez Sánchez replied that there were only 500 paintings the museum could not account for, many of these taken for safekeeping during the 1936-39 civil war and never returned.

He also said that museums generally display only part of their collections, and that since the Prado is undergoing extensive remodeling, only half the 3,000 paintings normally available to the public are now on view.

He added that the museum normally publishes a catalog every 10 years. A new one was due in 1983 and is a year behind schedule.

Since taking power in December 1982, the Socialist government has abolished admission charges for Spaniards in all the nation's museums. Foreigners pay the equivalent of \$1.30 to visit the Prado.

## Cuba Dips Into High Fashion

Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba has just hosted its first international fashion convention, intent on showing the world of haute couture that it has more to offer than Castro-style combat fatigues.

Clothing firms, critics and designers from 35 countries, including the United States, France, Italy and Spain, attended. "Cuba has a distinctive cultural mix and a Caribbean atmosphere of sun and sea, and if Cuban fashion can successfully communicate this culture it will win a place in the business," Emilio Pucci, head of a long-established Italian fashion house, told reporters.

Paris-based Paco Rabanne added that Cuba appeared to have a good chance of breaking into the summer clothes market "particu-

larly if its designers can capture the essentially Cuban personality."

The convention was aimed primarily at opening hard-currency markets to Cuban fashion designs and products, though they said such a trade would create spin-offs for the less demanding domestic market.

## Dining Out

## PARIS 1st

CAVEAU DES CHEVILLARDS  
Boulevard de la Chapelle, 133-135 St-Hippolyte.  
261.80.21. Pleasant, comfortable, good value for money. Private rooms for receptions.

## PARIS 4th

ALFRED PIERRE, 1 Quai Bourdon St-Antoine.  
222.45.78. Casual Sun. & Mon. Wine bar, restaurant, lunch, dinner in 19th-century setting.

## PARIS 5th

THE STUDIO, 41 Rue de Temple St-Germain.  
274.10.32. Modern food, Tuesday-Friday 12-10pm. Casual, relaxed, pleasant. Menu at Fr. 72. Service Tuesday-Friday.

## PARIS 6th

AUBERGE DES 2 SIGNES  
Authentic medieval setting with view of Mont-Saint-Eloi. Closed Sunday.  
46 Rue de Valenciennes 1581 222.46.54

## PARIS 6th

TAVERNE DE SAINTE-ANNE, 15, R. St-Antoine, 222-25.98. Cl. Mon. 7 p.m.-a.m. Great food/male. Air cond. Menu 70 F. Cardé approx. 130 F.

## PARIS 7th

CHEZ LES ANGES  
54-56, de la Tour-Maubourg, 75204 & 222.47.26. Casual Sunday opening & Monday. Parking available.

## PARIS 7th

LA PETITE CHAISE  
Delicious cuisine at the oldest restaurant in Paris. Menu 75 F. Daily. 38 rue Grenelle, 222.13.35.

## PARIS 13th

VIEUX METIERS DE FRANCE  
Lunch-Dinner-Supper.  
13 rue de Valenciennes, 222.47.26. Parking. Closed Sun. & Mon. Menu 60 F. Reservations: 222.90.03. English & German also spoken.

## PARIS 14th

LE CORSAIRE, 1 Bd. Emile Zola (14th), 22.52.25. The 19th cent. restaurant. Menu at Fr. 72. Service included + 6 to cover. An anchovy combination.

## PARIS 16th

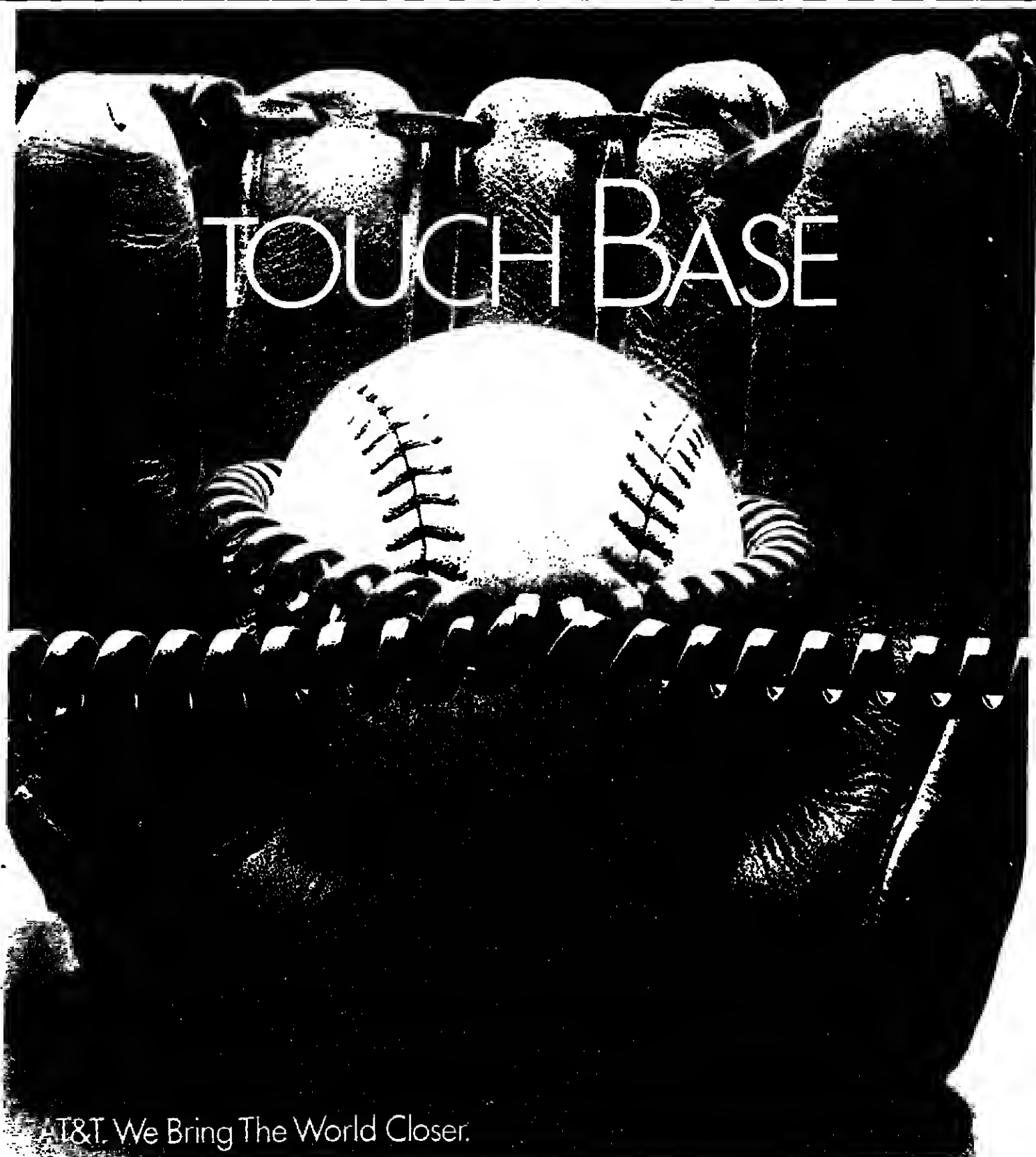
LE COQ de la MAISON BLANCHE  
37 Bd. Jean-Baptiste, 222.47.26. 10 min. from Montparnasse. Casual, no va, garden party. Seasonal menu. Closed Wed. eve. & Sun. eve.

## LONDON

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## LONDON

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best view of its kind  
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101st floor



NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	-0.50	1,200,000	124.50	124.00	-0.50
AT&T	48.00	47.50	47.75	47.50	-0.25	800,000	47.75	47.50	-0.25
GE	32.00	31.50	31.75	31.50	-0.25	600,000	31.75	31.50	-0.25
AMT	28.00	27.50	27.75	27.50	-0.25	400,000	27.75	27.50	-0.25
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	-0.50	1,200,000	124.50	124.00	-0.50

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Ind. Avg.	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00
Comp. Avg.	480.00	475.00	477.50	475.00	-2.50	800,000	477.50	475.00	-2.50
Transp. Avg.	320.00	315.00	317.50	315.00	-2.50	600,000	317.50	315.00	-2.50

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00
NYSE	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00

NYSE Closing									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00
NYSE	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00

AMEX Diaries									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
AMEX	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00
AMEX	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00

NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
NASDAQ	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00
NASDAQ	1,250.00	1,240.00	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00	1,200,000	1,245.00	1,240.00	-5.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	-0.50	1,200,000	124.50	124.00	-0.50
AT&T	48.00	47.50	47.75	47.50	-0.25	800,000	47.75	47.50	-0.25

NYSE Most Actives									
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## Prices Decline on the NYSE

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, unnerved by Gulf fighting, lost ground for the first time in five sessions Tuesday with some investors cashing in on profits from Wall Street's recent gains.

IBM was a major casualty after reports that it was to be sold to a Japanese consortium. The sale of its PCjr home computer. Railroad stocks also were battered.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 9 points at midsession after gaining 7.22 Monday, dropped 6.68 to 1,248.9. The Dow had risen 30.33 the previous four sessions, including 19.50 Friday.

Declines led advances, 915-626, among the 1,977 issues traded.

Volume totaled 84,840,000 shares, down from the 96,740,000 traded Monday.

Two brokerages executed major selling programs during the day and that might have distorted averages. The overall results left analysts divided on the question of whether the market was pausing from its recent rally or resuming its lengthy slide.

"The market is pausing, but we don't know for what," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "Right now, nothing is happening."

But Peter Glanville of Dain Bosworth, Minneapolis, said the "rallies Friday and Monday were more technical than anything else. I think we are going to see a bottoming-out process in the weeks and months ahead."

Investors were disturbed by reports that Saudi Arabia shot down two Iranian F-4 fighter-bombers Tuesday in the Gulf. At the same time,

Iraqi warplanes killed or wounded 400 people in a raid on a northern Iranian city.

Traders also were concerned by the fact that bonds, which had rallied since late last week, gave ground generally even though federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, eased to 10% percent from 10% percent Monday.

Analysts said Wall Street still is hopeful the economy would slow down to a more sustainable rate even though U.S. automakers reported a 19.3-percent increase in late-May sales and a 22-percent increase for the whole month.

IBM, a component of the Dow Jones industrial average, was the second most active NYSE-listed issue, off 2 1/2 to 10 1/2. Speculation surfaced Monday that IBM soon would cut prices on its PCjr home computer.

Sears, Roebuck was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 30 1/2 following a block of 3,000,000 shares at 30 1/2.

Chemical Corp. was third on the list, off 1/4 to 25 1/2 after a block of 1,637,000 shares at 24 1/2.

Among the other banks, troubled Continental Illinois rose 1/4 to 6 1/4. J.P. Morgan lost 1/4 to 6 1/4 and Manufacturers Hanover 1/4 to 28.

Santa Fe Southern Pacific was fourth on the list, off 1/4 to 23 with a block of 1,207,600 shares at 22 1/2. Among the rails, Burlington Northern lost 1/4 to 41 1/2, CSX 1/4 to 21 1/2 and Union Pacific 1/4 to 42 1/2.

Exxon fell 1/4 to 40 1/2 in active trading. Other oil giants were lower. But Ashland Oil gained 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Among the other DJIA stocks, Allied Corp. lost 1/4 to 33 1/2, Aluminum Co. of America 1/4 to 34 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 1/4 to 20 1/2 and F.W. Woolworth 1/4 to 34 1/2.

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## Ecuador Suspends Debt Payments to Western Nations

QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuador's finance minister, Pedro Fimbo, said Monday that Ecuador has suspended payment of its debts to the governments in the Club of Paris but not to private foreign banks.

He said at a press conference the suspension "is a normal procedure" that will last until the Club of Paris agrees to a rescheduling of the \$247.5 million Ecuador owes to members from June 1 through the end of 1985.

The Club of Paris is a group of Western nations, including the United States, that provides loans to other countries. Only those nations involved in the loans to Ecuador would be involved in the renegotiation of the debt.

Mr. Fimbo said Ecuador had notified the Club of Paris that the payment suspension took effect June 1 and the government was awaiting the scheduling of a meeting with the creditors' group. A representative of President-elect Leon Febres Cordero, who takes office Aug. 10, is expected to attend the meeting, he added.

Ecuador owes about \$7 billion, most of it to foreign banks.

Mr. Fimbo said, "Ecuador is paying its obligations to the international banks and proposes to continue doing so. There is no change of policy toward the banks."

The central bank said in a communiqué that Ecuador "had not suspended repayments of its foreign debt" and "would continue to act on the matter in conformity with terms agreed with foreign banks and financial institutions."

Deputy Finance Minister Diego Sánchez, announcing the decision, earlier said that Ecuador would "fulfill all its legally contracted obligations."

Last month the central bank said Ecuador had reached accord with representatives of foreign creditor banks on rescheduling \$353 million of public-sector debt due this year. Talks on rescheduling a further \$270 million of private-sector debt owed to banks due this year were continuing, he said.

Last week, Bolivia announced it was suspending interest and principal repayments on \$1.05 billion owed to commercial banks and limiting payments to international lending agencies, a move that sent bank share prices falling in London and Frankfurt. (AP, Reuters)

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Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	-0.50	1,200,000	124.50	124.00	-0.50
AT&T	48.00	47.50	47.75	47.50	-0.25	800,000	47.75	47.50	-0.25
GE	32.00	31.50	31.75	31.50	-0.25	600,000	31.75	31.50	-0.25
AMT	28.00	27.50	27.75	27.50	-0.25	400,000	27.75	27.50	-0.25
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	-0.50	1,200,000	124.50	124.00	-0.50

IF YOU GET  
A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ  
ROB HUGHES  
WEDNESDAYS IN THE HT







**Tables include the nationwide price  
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	\$15.	100% High	Low	Ch
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Continued from Page 8)

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

to	Net	Sales in
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[illegible]**June 5**[illegible]



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Court Orders Disney to Release Data

LOS ANGELES — A federal judge has ordered Walt Disney Productions to turn over to financier Saul Steinberg all records relating to Disney's planned acquisition of a Florida real estate firm.

U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter Jr. on Friday refused to grant Mr. Steinberg a temporary restraining order preventing Disney from buying the Arvida Corp. for \$200 million in Disney common stock.

Judge Hatter, however, agreed on Monday that Mr. Steinberg's lawyer had a right to view the documents regarding the sale.

Mr. Steinberg has complained that the purchase could block his attempt to gain control of Disney. Mr. Steinberg's family-owned Reliance Financial Services Corp., with interests in insurance, petroleum and real estate, is the largest holder of Disney stock with 4.1 million shares, or 12.2 percent of the shares outstanding.

Mr. Steinberg's attorney, Terry Christensen, said the Arvida acquisition was "solely to delay, discourage and prevent a takeover" and "to entrench and perpetuate their own control and management."

Mr. Christensen said Reliance would file a \$200-million suit against Disney.

## Hanson Trust Reports Profit Rose 90% in Fiscal First Half

LONDON — Hanson Trust PLC on Tuesday reported an increase of 90 percent in pretax profit for the six months ended March 31, on a 40-percent increase in revenue.

The company reported profit of \$64.4 million (\$90 million), or 5.9 pence a share fully diluted, for the half, up from \$33.9 million, or 4.1 pence a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$900.4 million, up from \$641.1 million in 1983.

## Allianz Posts Rise in 1983 Profit

MUNICH — Allianz Versicherungs AG reported Tuesday that domestic group pretax profit rose 26 percent in 1983 on a 7-percent increase in revenue from premiums.

Domestic group pretax earnings for Allianz West Germany's largest insurer, were \$20.4 million Deutsche marks (\$120 million), up 26 percent from \$16.2 million DM the previous year. Domestic group gross premium was income 8.45 billion DM, up 7 percent from 7.92 billion DM in 1982.

World group gross premium income was 15.41 billion DM, an increase of 10 percent from 13.9 billion DM in 1982.

Hanson declared an interim dividend of 1.75 pence, up from 1.33 pence last year. Last year the company reported an extraordinary credit of \$6.6 million.

The board said it was confident that progress will be sustained. Hanson said that its International United Corp. subsidiary, a food-service company, expects greater strength in its business markets and expecting to improve on last year's results.

## Panel in Illinois Sets Bank Plan

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — A committee of the Illinois State Senate Tuesday approved a proposal backed by the Continental Illinois Bank that would remove legal barriers to a merger with an out-of-state bank.

Continental officials have told the committee that the change would broaden their bank's options in seeking a merger partner. State law provides for mergers only between Illinois banks and between a state bank and a foreign bank.

Continental has suffered severe losses in the past month.

## Cole National Signs Accord On Takeover

CLEVELAND — Cole National Corp. said Tuesday that it had agreed to be acquired by a group of investors led by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Under the agreement, stockholders will receive \$39 in cash for each Cole common share. The company has about 8,011,000 common shares outstanding. Cole's president, Jeffrey Cole, and certain other members of management will be given the opportunity to acquire as much as 21 percent of the resulting company, Cole said.

The acquisition could have a value as high as \$330 million. Cole National said the Cole family owns about 15 percent of its outstanding shares.

In addition, Vendamerica BV, a subsidiary of Vendex International BV of Amsterdam, the holder of an 11.8-percent stake, has agreed to vote its shares in the transaction in the same way as the Cole family.

Cole National said Kohlberg, Kravis had been granted an option to acquire 1,482,000 common shares at \$39 a share and about 923,000 shares of a new preferred stock at \$22 a share, which represents a total 16.4 percent of the voting power of the company.

The agreement is subject to shareholder approval and other customary conditions including an arrangement for necessary financing. Kohlberg, Kravis said all financing for the transaction will be unsecured. Kidder, Peabody and Co. Inc. is acting as financial adviser to Cole.

Cole National has 10,600 employees and operates 1,700 stores in the United States. They include Child's World and Children's Palace toy stores, optical departments at Sears and Montgomery Ward, key duplicating stores and Original Cookie Co. outlets. (Reuters, UPI)

## Coffee Producers Expected to Back Plan to Halt Price Rise

LONDON — Brazil and other coffee producers are expected to take all reasonable steps to stem the rise in coffee prices and prevent suspension of the International Coffee Organization's export quota system, the president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute said Tuesday.

Octavio Rainho, who is attending the current ICO executive board meeting here, told reporters that he thinks the International Coffee Agreement and quota system will continue to operate. Asked to comment on a package of proposals presented Tuesday morning by consumer nations, Mr.

Rainho said Brazil can accept some points in the plan, such as the immediate release of coffee remaining under 1983-84 export quotas. Other proposals, such as one specifying how shortages should be filled, are being discussed by working groups, he said.

The ICO has been unable to keep prices within the agreed-upon range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound since mid-December. Coffee for July delivery has risen in New York to \$1.5842. Mr. Rainho said it can be argued that prices would be much higher now if the export quotas had not been started in October 1980.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## ADVERTISEMENT

## A YEAR OF GROWTH

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM BANCO DI NAPOLI 1983 ANNUAL REPORT (in billion lire)

Total deposits	29,800	+ 38.4%
- of which in foreign currency	5,500	+127.7%
Advances	19,942	+ 40.3%
- of which in foreign currency	5,400	+121.0%
Securities	7,400	+ 52.1%
Capital employed	1,117	+ 30.2%
Total earnings	317	+ 11.8%
Net income	8.5	+ 21.4%

policy was carried out by the Bank in support of customers operating in Southern Italy. These positive results were attained thanks to the contributions of short-term credit sectors of the Bank as well as of the Special Credit Sections: the latter

ones appeared most active both as borrowers (+40.8%) and as lenders (+26.3%).

On the domestic side, worth of mention is the increased involvement of the Institution in the support of the activities of some of its subsidiaries and associated companies in order to realize a new "group strategy". 1983 was particularly positive for the Luxembourg subsidiary as well: BNI in fact almost doubled the volume of its operations.

The strong support given to the structures created in the financial services sector, has consented BNB Meridionale Leasing, BNB Meridionale Factoring and Datitalia Processing to reach most rewarding results. International Securities Fund, the Luxembourg subsidiary, of which the Bank is trustee, registered in the year a quite good performance which is evidenced by an increase of 28.5% in its book value.

## 1983 ANNUAL REPORT BANCO DI NAPOLI

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solving problems no matter where they may arise; simply because we're used to dealing with them daily.

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## COMPANY NOTES

BOC Group PLC of Britain said it will invest \$35 million in a joint venture in Taiwan with Lien Hwa International Corp. involving industrial gases. Under the agreement, subject to official Taiwan approval, BOC is to subscribe for equity and debt of the joint venture. Lien Hwa will transfer its industrial gas business, and the venture will be equally owned by both parties.

Frontier Airlines of the United States has signed a tentative agreement with union flight attendants that includes an 11-percent pay cut that the company originally requested, union officials said. The pact does not extend union representation to attendants at Frontier's nonunion sister company, Frontier Horizon Airline, but it does stipulate that attendants for any other airline created by Frontier Holdings Inc., the parent company, would be members of the Association of Flight Attendants, they said.

Hoechst AG's forecast in May

that 1984 earnings will match those of 1983 has been made less certain by strikes in the West German metal industry for a 35-hour week. Hoechst's management board chairman, Rolf Sammet, said. He added, however, that prospects for the company this year can still be called favorable.

McCormick & Co. Inc. has reached a \$2.15 million out-of-court settlement with a group of investors who accused the giant spice and flavorings maker of issuing false sales and earnings reports, the company said. The shareholders, who filed 10 class-action suits, had accused the company of fraud by causing its stock price to be inflated by false profit reports.

New Hampshire Electric Cooperative is the target of an investigation of a \$57-million loan it made to the principal owner of the Seabrook nuclear plant. In ordering the investigation, the state public utilities commission said the proposed fund transfer to Public Service Co. of New Hampshire is "materially different" from the intended use of the money. In another development, two groups challenged a separate, \$135-million short-term credit plan for Public Service Co. on the basis of its effect on operating and maintenance costs and the potential impact on utility rates.

Rolls-Royce Ltd. said China has ordered power-generating equipment worth \$8.3 million (\$11.6 million) for its Da Qing oil field in the northeast of the country.

Shell International Petroleum has signed a cooperation agreement with the Soviet Agriculture Ministry. An important part of the agreement is aimed at rapid development of a new high-activity pyrethroid insecticide — FASTAC — for commercial use in the Soviet Union. Worldwide sales of Shell agrochemicals and related products are around \$1 billion. Sales to the Soviet Union have grown rapidly recently because of increased demand arising from a new Soviet food program.

## Audi Puts 4-Wheel Drive In Luxury Auto Category

(Continued from Page 9) two wheels, even using fat tires." Mr. Shelby said he estimated that 30,000 sports four-wheel-drive sedans could be sold a year in the United States. "I think we are looking at hundreds of thousands a year worldwide," he said.

At least 18 European, Japanese and U.S. car companies displayed prototype four-wheel-drive models at last year's auto show in Frankfurt.

"We are interested enough in it that we are studying our own technology," said James Hamilton, an engineer with BMW of North America.

Carl Fisher, a BMW marketing specialist, added: "There is a technological confrontation occurring, and Audi will use this to say they are the technology leader. The question is: Will it sell cars?"

It has for Subaru, although in a much lower price range. The Japanese car maker has four-wheel drive available in all of its subcompact cars and pickup trucks, although its technology is more conventional than Audi's. Officials of Subaru of America said about half of its sales of 156,000 cars last year were four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Subaru is edging up into the more profitable sport sedan market, as are other Japanese car makers. Subaru's top-of-the-line car this year is a four-wheel-drive hardtop, with a fuel-injected, turbo-

charged engine, costing \$11,063. Audi appears fond of breaking away from mainstream automotive technology. It is the only company using five-cylinder engines and was the first to use the Wankel rotary engine, later perfected by Mazda.

The major drawback to four-wheel drive in passenger cars is added complexity and cost, and, in models with front engines and rear drive, there is a problem of finding room for the extra gears and shafts needed to drive the front wheels. One reason that conventional four-wheel-drive vehicles stand so high above the ground is to accommodate a front axle under the engine, Mr. Fischer said.

Since Audi cars are front-wheel drive, with the engine placed in front of the wheels, converting to four-wheel drive was a relatively simple engineering task of running a driveshaft back to a differential situated between the rear wheels.

The 4000 Quattro model costs about \$3,600 more than the two-wheel-drive 4000S model, and about 400 a month have been sold in the United States since its introduction in January.

"We're first, so it is difficult to predict" how popular the cars will be, Mr. Fischer said. "I could see that Quattro technology, if the price differential remains about the same, could be 20 to 25 percent of our entire line. We're almost there now with the 4000."

## Doubts Haunt French Funds

(Continued from Page 9) large company for a smaller salary and the opportunity to get huge capital gains if you are successful."

Finally, under French bankruptcy law, a director or manager of a company is personally liable when a company fails. Will the French courts consider a hands-on venture capitalist who in effect manages his firm's portfolio companies as a manager and therefore hold him personally responsible for the company's failure?

There is a draft law under consideration in France that would change the bankruptcy laws in favor of a company's director or manager. Under that proposal, a director or manager would be held liable only to the extent that he has committed an "error in management" and that a plaintiff can prove that that error has contributed to the company's financial difficulties.

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## Goldsmith Seeks to Acquire U.S. Firm for \$2.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 9) panies in Hong Kong, Panama and Liechtenstein. Sir James has built up an international empire of food, publishing, forestry and energy interests.

In the United States, his biggest investment is Grand Union, a New Jersey-based chain of about 450 supermarkets. His publishing interests include L'Espresso, the weekly French newsmagazine. In Britain, he owns a stake in Aspinall Holdings PLC, which owns a London casino. His companies also are involved in a Guatemalan oil-exploration venture with the French and Spanish governments.

Continental recently moved to make itself less vulnerable to takeovers by staggering the terms of its directors.

Continental reported first-quarter net income of \$33 million, up 27 percent from a year earlier, on revenue of \$1.1 billion, down 8.3 percent. For 1983, Continental had net income of \$199.2 million, up 11 percent. Sales fell 3.8 percent to \$4.82 billion.

The company has canmaking and other packaging operations in

West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain. Earlier this year, it announced plans to sell as much as 40 percent of the West German and Dutch units to local investors.

U.S.\$100,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1992

## Lloyds Eurofinance N.V.

(Incorporated in the Netherlands with limited liability)

Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by



## Lloyds Bank P.L.C.

(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the provisions of the Agent Bank Agreement between Lloyds Eurofinance N.V., Lloyds Bank P.L.C. and Citibank, N.A., dated December 2, 1980, notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 12 1/4% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, December 6, 1984, against Coupon No. 8 will be US \$314.53 per US \$5,000 Note.

June 6, 1984, London  
By: Citibank, N.A. (CSSI Dept), Agent Bank

CITIBANK



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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**THE AMERICAN DAY IN NATIONAL BUENE**

**THE ISSUES THE PARTIES**

**FOR THE PEOPLE**

**FOR THE PEOPLE**

LIQUIDATION		Per Amt	Pay	Rec
Corporation		\$2.50	6-77	6-15
USUAL				
G	33	7-13	6-22	
Clayton	7-13	7-23	6-14	
Food Co	13	7-23	6-14	
Inc	20	7-23	6-14	
and	68	7-23	6-14	
not ind	25	7-23	6-14	
M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-				

X High-Lows		June 5
NEW NIGHTS		7
Chaparral	100 Inc	PERFECT
		MEMPHIS
NEW NIGHTS		17

**Company Earnings**

Income and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

	1984	1983
Net sales	700.4	660.1
Operating	64.4	53.9
Income	8,029	8,041

**Read in!**

	1994	1993
Govt.	111.4	119.2
Corp.	0.96	1.17
Total	194.6	220.1
%	3.12	2.27

lay. The growth was 0.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1983.

NYSE High-Lows June 5		
NEW HIGHS 1		
ACF Ind Coram ThompMed	AlliedPro CentGrp TrizonIn	BrachWell Hendman S
NEW LOWS 49		
Anispher Co	Amazone of Calif	Asilo of Cib 7/44

AMEX High-Lows June		
NEW HIGHS 7		
ArcoPetri GenoCh PrairieOil S	Conrock JCS Inc	FedFity AMCO
NEW LOWS 17		

**Reuters**  
TOKYO—Profits of major Japanese companies in the year ending March 31, 1985, are expected to rise an average of 21.7 percent from the level of the 1983-84 fiscal year, according to a survey released

**NUREMBERG** — West German unemployment fell in May to 8.6 percent of the work force, down from 9.1 percent in April, the Federal Labor Office reported Tuesday.

sons were unemployed in May, Tuesday. The growth was 0.5 down from 2.25 million in April. cent in the first quarter of 1980.

[illegible]



## BUSINESS PEOPLE

Birk to Retire  
As Head of  
Merrill Lynch

NEW YORK — Roger Birk said Tuesday that he will retire July 1 as chief executive officer of Merrill Lynch & Co., the largest securities firm in the United States, and that he will step down as chairman in July 1985, on his 55th birthday.

The board elected William Schreyer, 56, to succeed Mr. Birk as chief executive. Mr. Schreyer has been president of Merrill Lynch since 1982 and also is chairman and president of its principal subsidiary, the investment house of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Mr. Birk succeeded Donald T. Regan to the chairmanship of Merrill Lynch when Mr. Regan became Treasury secretary in 1981. The company said Mr. Birk had earlier indicated that he was considering retirement before reaching the age of 65.

French Banks  
To Keep Officers

The French government has recommended that the chairman and chief executive officers of the nationalized Saint-Gobain, Rhône-Poulenc and Paribas banking groups be reappointed to terms of three to five years. But changes were announced for state-owned

Crédit Commercial de France and Banque Worms.

The announcements, which appeared in the June 5 Official Gazette, recommend that Roger Fauroux of Saint-Gobain, Lolk Le Flock-Prigent of Rhône-Poulenc and Jean-Yves Haberer be reappointed to their posts. Government officials said Tuesday that virtually guaranteed their remaining terms in their present jobs.

Under a similar procedure, Daniel Deguen, chairman of CCF, will be succeeded by Claude Jourven, general director of competition in the Ministry of Finance, and Georges Vianès will be succeeded as chairman of Banque Worms by Jean-Michel Bloch-Lainé, currently general director of taxation at the ministry. Both Mr. Deguen and Mr. Vianès were named to their posts in 1982. No reasons were given for the changes. Government officials said that recommendations for the top jobs at other state-owned companies and banks will be made through the end of June.

## Masstor Systems Corp.

## Appoints New President

Masstor Systems Corp. has appointed David R. Addison president and a director. Mr. Addison will continue as president and chairman of Masstor Systems International, the European subsidiary of the California-based company.

Erik O.J. Salbu, who formerly was chairman and president of the maker of mass storage systems and computer products, said in a statement that the appointment is part of a "restructuring begun under my direction earlier this year and will allow me to step back from running

the business to concentrate on longer-term strategic planning."

Responsibility for day-to-day operations of Masstor Systems International have been assumed by Simon Gurney, who has been appointed chief operating officer. He previously was vice president of finance.

Biogen said Mark Skaletsky has been named to its board of supervisory directors. He is the first Biogen employee after Walter Gilbert, the chairman and principal executive officer of the Biogen group, to serve on the supervisory board. Mr. Skaletsky is president of Biogen Inc., a U.S.-based unit, and he serves as principal operating officer of the Biogen group. Biogen and its units are developing commercial products made through biological science, particularly recombinant DNA technology.

Living Trust Co. of New York has upgraded its Hong Kong representative office to a branch and named Hans Hafeker general manager. Mr. Hafeker previously was the bank's senior representative in Hong Kong.

Kellogg Continental has appointed R. Clark Goode Jr. managing director. Kellogg Continental is based in Amsterdam and is part of the worldwide group of M.W. Kellogg engineering and construction management companies. Mr. Goode moves to Amsterdam from Jakarta, where he was president of P.T. Kellogg Swidjaja, an engineering and construction concern jointly owned by Kellogg and Indonesia's state-owned petrochemical agency. Mr. Goode succeeds Richard T. Amott, who has returned to Kellogg's head office in Houston.

Fuji Bank Ltd. has named Masayoshi Kiyota general manager of its London branch, succeeding



Verbatim has named Antonio J. Perry managing director for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, based in Geneva. He succeeds Jaime de Barros, who moves to the head office in Sunnyvale, California, as managing director of international marketing.

Kunio Kanatani. Mr. Kiyota was general manager of the international project finance division in the bank's head office in Tokyo. Mr. Kanatani will return to Tokyo this month to take up his new post of general manager of head office business, Division 11.

Daiba Bank Ltd. plans to open a representative office in Chicago, the Osaka-based bank's fifth office in the United States. Roy Aoyagi has been named chief representative.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Price	Ag.	Nov.	Feb.
400	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
400	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
400	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
400	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
400	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

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Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LODEY**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**BATHI**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**ROBUGE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**GISMOE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**Answer:** □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ & □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **RABBI FAMED DROPSY PRIMED**  
 Answer: What the priest once said business was — **FOR THE BIRDS**

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	C	F	C	F	C	F	
American Samoa	16	39	16	39	16	39	o
Albania	23	71	23	71	23	71	o
Andorra	23	71	23	71	23	71	o
Bahrain	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
Berlin	14	35	14	35	14	35	o
Bhutan	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
Boschamps	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
Brazil	14	35	14	35	14	35	o
Cameroon	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
Central Isl	12	32	12	32	12	32	o
Danish	12	32	12	32	12	32	o
Dominican	14	35	14	35	14	35	o
France	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Germany	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Gibraltar	12	32	12	32	12	32	o
Greece	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Hong Kong	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
India	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Indonesia	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Japan	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
London	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Lybia	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Malaysia	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Mexico	14	35	14	35	14	35	o
Morocco	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Nice	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Norway	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Paris	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Portugal	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Prague	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Romania	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Stockholm	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Switzerland	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Vienna	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Warsaw	18	44	18	44	18	44	o
Zurich	18	44	18	44	18	44	o

MIDDLE EAST				NORTH AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Ankara	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Antigua	26	74	26	74	26	74	o
Dominican	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Jerusalem	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Manama	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Manila	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Medan	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Montreal	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
New York	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Osaka	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Paris	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
San Francisco	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Seoul	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Singapore	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Tokyo	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Washington	32	72	32	72	32	72	o
Yokohama	32	72	32	72	32	72	o

**OCEANIA**

Auckland	15	59	11	52	0
Sydney	19	64	9	48	0

c: cloudy; fo: foggy; h: haze; b: heavy; overcast; pc: partly cloudy; r: rain

**WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL 5:** SYDNEY: Showers. Temp. 16-21 (61-44). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). MADRID: Fog. Temp. 14-15 (57-59). NEW YORK: Fog. Temp. 16-18 (61-64). PHOENIX: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-27 (72-81). SAN FRANCISCO: Showers. Temp. 24-18 (75-64). TEL AVIV: Rain. Temp. 27-17 (81-63). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 17-10 (63-50). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29-24 (84-75). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29-24 (84-75). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (72-75). SEBIL: Showers. Temp. 25-21 (77-70). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 22-25 (72-77). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 22-17 (72-63).

YOU DON'T WANT YOUR WASTEBASKET EMPTIED, MA'AM? OH, MY REPORT CARD... YOU HAVE IT READY?

PROBABLY STRAIGHT "A'S," HUH? HA HA HA!

6-6

I FAILED!!!

F. Schaffner

LET'S MARCH TO THE SOUND OF DRUMS

WE'LL STAND AND BE COUNTED

WE'LL TRIM OFF ALL THE FAT

WE'LL MAKE OURSELVES LEAN AND MEAN

WHY HAVEN'T YOU SAID ANYTHING, BUMSTEAD?

I CAN'T THINK OF ANYMORE CLICHÉS

THE STRIP IS BY DAVID COVERLY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES. THE STRIP IS REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BACK AND FORTH...  
BACK AND FORTH...

MISS BUXLEY  
DOES MAKE  
A LOT OF  
TRIPS

TRIPS?  
I'M TALKING  
ABOUT  
HER HIPS

MIKE WALLACE

**PANEL 1:** A man in a suit sits on a toilet, looking thoughtful. A speech bubble says: "I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO FIND OUT THAT FILTHY HABIT?"

**PANEL 2:** The man walks away from the toilet, still thoughtful. A speech bubble says: "I AM TRYING, FIDO. MIND YOU, YOU'D BETTER WATCH OUT IF I DO. ALL THE LADS WILL BE AFTER ME."

**PANEL 3:** The man stands in a doorway, looking at a newspaper. A speech bubble says: "ACCORDING TO THE ADVERTS, FINDING IN IT MAKE ME EVEN MORE DESIRABLE THAN I AM NOW."

**PANEL 4:** The man walks away from the doorway, looking determined. A speech bubble says: "TCH! NOW YOU'VE GOT ME WORRIED."

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THE ZOO DOESN'T SEEM TO GET THE CROWD IT USED TO

YOU HAVE NO ONE TO BLAME BUT YOURSELF

WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

I TOLD YOU NOT TO BUILD THE ROYAL MALL

MARK

**Panel 1:**

WHY DON'T YOU GO DOWN TO THE HOSPITAL AND SEE ARMY NOW, LARRY?

I SHALL--AND THANKS FOR YOUR TIME, MR. FLEMING.

*THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE*

**Panel 2:**

I'M FINE, MOTHER. DID YOU KNOW THAT PAUL SAVED MY LIFE? HE'S THE MOST WONDERFUL MAN I'VE EVER KNOWN!

*BRADLEY*

*in story*

HERE WE ARE IN A REAL FACTORY, BOYS AND GIRLS. LET'S SEE WHAT WE CAN LEARN...

ARRRRRRGH!

WHAP! WHAP! WHAP!

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GARY BASEMAN FOR C&E

SHUT THIS DICK\*THING OFF

UNCLE ROY IS LEARNING NEVER TO WEAR LOOSE CLOTHING AROUND BIG MACHINERY

GARY BASEMAN FOR C&E

[illegible][illegible]

**"OVERLORD"** will shock. It will shock those who regard the invasion of Normandy and the subsequent battles as triumphs of U.S., British and Canadian military heroism. It will shock those who see air superiority as the key to all victories. It will shock the patrons of Patton, the admirers of Montgomery and the idolaters of Eisenhower.

Max Hastings did not set out to revise the West's view of the events of June and July 1944. He does not write at the top of his voice. What he has done is to record in sober, balanced fashion the record of those months, and such is the impact of his record that few are rested in the subject will ever see it again in the generality that has characterized the works of commanders and historians, official and otherwise.

"It has been the central theme of this book," the author writes, "that the inescapable reality of the battle for Normandy was that whenever Allied troops met Germans on anything like equal terms, the Germans nearly always prevailed." And, he continues, "The Allies in Normandy faced the finest fighting army of the war, one of the greatest the world has ever seen."

It is difficult to fault Hastings on his facts; they are thoroughly researched. The service descriptions, the U.S. landings on Omaha Beach for example, are excellent. Recollections of the soldiers involved across the five beaches are well chosen and do not interfere with the reports of the tactical and strategic development of the campaign.

D-Day and the Battle of Normandy were the most significant military operations by the Western Allies in World War II. A great deal of self-congratulatory ink has been spilled by the participants in extolling their virtues. Hastings joins in all that in perspective.

The prodigies of the American military-industrial machine piled up thousands upon thousands of aircraft and tanks. It fed and equipped the fantasy on a scale never before known. War was provided the utmost in communications. The same, to a lesser degree, applied to the British, whose Second Army in the Caen fighting had an enormous superiority in tanks. But Allied progress was slow and bloody.

What went wrong? Hastings criticizes all the armies involved. Few U.S. infantry units arrived at the front "with a grasp of basic tactics — a failure for which many men paid with their lives." Those British divisions expected to be "the spearhead of the assault" were "under-armed and the 51st Highland, did not measure up to their performances in North Africa and Sicily. The British were sensitive to casualties; this was the last army of the Empire.

The German weapons, despite their numerical inferiority, were superior, especially the tanks, and the German tactics "masterly."

**E**AST was charitable in defending the disgraced deal. At most tables South opened a *borderline* hand with one club and East intervened with one heart after a one-diamond response. When this was passed around to North, he had a problem.

Some experts would doubt in this case, allowing South to pass for penalties. But that requires a special argument that the double is far safer: that in standard methods it would suggest a penalty. The safest choice is a *cue-bid* of two hearts, leading to a difficult three-no-trump.

The winners played the same

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]







